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SPECIAL EXTRA

The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1925. VOL. LXVII. NO. 21,160.

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A Baby O'Brien
THE
BEST SMALL SODA

CREAM.
FOR RICHNESS AND FLAVOUR
THE LUCAN DAIRY LEADS.
DELIVERED IN BULK OR CONTAINERS.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 5 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 2d.

Irish Times 'Phone Numbers.—Dublin—3056 and 3057; Belfast—1787; London—Central 4390. Belfast Office—139 Royal Avenue. London Office—39 Fleet-street.

BIRTHS.

BREAKEY—February 7, 1925, at Kells, County Meath, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Breakey, a daughter.

CONSIDINE—January 25, 1925, at a Private Nursing Home, Dublin, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Considine, Cashel, a son.

MORGAN-GAUL—February 8, 1925, at Southport, to Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan-Gaul, of Birmingham, the gift of a daughter.

LLOYD—February 6, 1925, at Magiona Nursing Home, Upper Mount street, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lloyd, Main street, Lucan, the gift of a daughter.

MORRIN—February 3, 1925, at Private Nursing Home, Dublin, to Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrin, 79 Gray's Inn road, London, a daughter (survived birth only a short time).

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

BLIGH—February 8, 1925, at his residence, Danisver, Trim, James Bligh, aged 81 years. R.I.P. Office and High Mass at St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Trim, 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. Funeral sims dis 2 o'clock.

BRADSHAW—February 8, 1925, at St. George's Terrace, Carrick-on-Shannon, Doctor Robert Bradshaw, beloved husband of Ethel Bradshaw. Funeral 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

BROWNING—January 30, 1925, at 64 Lexham Gardens, London, after a few days' illness, Julia Mary Browning, widow of Jeffery Browning, aged 83.

BYRNE—February 8, 1925, at 42 South Circular road, Portobello, Mary (Polly), eldest beloved daughter of the late Thomas and Mary Byrne. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing brothers and sisters. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Michael's Church at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers.

EDWARDS—On Sunday, February 8, 1925, at her sister's residence Mrs. Rimmer, 60 Innis Crescent, Glasnevin, Dublin), Frances Elizabeth Edwards, "Severn only till Morn." Funeral private. New York papers please copy.

FLEMING—February 7, 1925, at Sallebrownagh, County Cavan, Harriett, relict of the late Joseph and Mary Fleming. Funeral to-day (Monday) 3 o'clock, Toronto papers please copy.

GREER—February 6, 1925, suddenly, at Arundel House, Illingdale, London, Sir Francis Nugent Greer, K.C.B., C.M.G., Rhine Commissary General, son of the late Samuel McCurdy Greer, County Court Judge, Cavan, Leitrim, aged 58.

HORGAN-GAUL—February 3, 1925, at South-port, June, darling infant daughter of Catherine and James Horgan-Gaul, of Birmingham.

KELLY—February 7, 1925, at a Private Nursing Home, Mary, loving wife of Joseph Kelly, 47 South Circular road, Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral this (Monday) morning, after 10 o'clock Mass, from St. Kevin's Harrington street, by motor hearse, for interment in Naas Cemetery.

KENDRICK—February 8, 1925, 135 Clonliffe road, Dublin, Samuel Kendrick. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral to-morrow, 4 Mountjoy Market, after 10 o'clock Mass, from St. Agatha's Church, North William street.

MONAHAN—February 7, 1925, at Stillorgan Park, after a short illness, Mary Monahan, widow of the late Henry Monahan, of Stillorgan Park, and daughter of the late Hon. James O'Brien, Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, aged 75 years. Certified free from the rites of the Church. R.I.P. Funeral strictly private. No flowers.

MONTH—February 7, 1925, at his son's residence, Newtownmountkennedy, County Wicklow, Joseph, beloved husband of the late Mary Monteith, Ex-Y.M.C.A. Railway, and a dear brother of Mrs. Joseph Malowey and Mrs. Lands, which are of small size, except a small under tillage.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to MICHAEL L. HEARN, Esq., Solicitor, 24 Dame street, Dublin; 'Phone 1035; or to the AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT GRASS FARM IN THE VICINITY OF THE CATTLE MARKET.

MESSRS. CONNELLAN have received instructions from the Owners to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IN OUR MART, HAYMARKET, DUBLIN, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th FEB., 1925, at 1.30 p.m., all the Interest and Goodwill in that Fine Farm, situate at PARKINGTOWN, BALLYBODART, containing 115a. 3r. 35p., or thereabouts, subject to an annuity of £156 to the Commissioners, viz., £205 10/-.

The property is a substantially-built 2-storey Slated Residence, containing large Hall, 2 Reception rooms, 7 Bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, dairy, etc., on the ground floor, and 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, etc., on the first floor. The Out-offices are very extensive, and comprise Cow House for 30 Cows, Stable for 6 horses, Barn (1,200 tons), 4 stalls, 2 box Piggery, Piggery, etc., etc. The Lands are in a high state of cultivation, with the exception of 2 acres under tillage and 7 acres under new meadow. The Farm is well watered, and is for sale as a going concern, with all implements, Wheel Barrow, Contents of Shop, 50 Tons of 1st and 2nd Crop Hay, and beautifully saved Rich Oat Straw, Household Effects, Manure, 2 Bullocks, Milch Cow, 5 Goats.

SALE OF SPLENDID FARM, LEIXLIP, CO. DUBLIN.

MESSRS. CONNELLAN have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Martin to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, not previously disposed of by Private Treaty, at their Repository, 4 HAYMARKET, on THURSDAY NEXT, 12th February, at 1.30 o'clock p.m., all the Interest and Goodwill in her Valuable Farm, situated as above, containing 122 Acres, or thereabouts, subject to the low terminable annuity of £94 to the Commissioners, viz., £170. 10s. 10d. There is a substantial House containing 3 reception and 5 bed rooms, Portland slate range, scullery, pantry, dairy, and out-offices comprise hay barns, cattle and sheds, stabling for 8 horses, piggery, 2 fowl coach-houses, etc. The property is conveniently situated, within 1 mile of Leixlip (Main Railway) and 10 miles from Dublin. The Lands, which are of small size, except a small under tillage.

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MESSRS. BATTERSBY & CO., Auctioneer
on the premises, as a going concern, thi
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spindle, Electric Fan and Blower, Shafting a
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The Premises are held for 999 years from
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This conveniently situated Residence, on
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close range; and usual domestic offices, large
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Walnut Mirror Door Wardrobe, Mahogany Tol
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Part of the Lands of Hyltha or Ballynoge,
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Fee Simple, subject to a 7/10s Rent charge of
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room Suite, Mahogany Bedroom and B
ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FOLDING-TOP
Occasional Chairs, Rools and Oak Bracket
Carved Walnut Bedroom Suite, and a FE
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding, and other B
Table Glass and China, Rools, Kitchen U
2 Ladies' Cycles, 1 Gent.'s Triumph de. (
Redler and Seats, etc. On View the day
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56, Walnut Sideboard, with mirror back;
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Stick and Umbrella Stand, Chesterfield Co
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do Mirror, Inlaid Tables, Inlaid M.O.P.
another with Cross Stretcher and Centre D
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four branches; Cut Glass Decanters, Dinne
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quantity of Decorative Painted Furniture,
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Fine Grandfather C
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A—NEW Calcott, 1912 h.p., Vee, 2205; 1924 h.p. 4 Seater, 2450; Valve, four Doble—Fiske Trinity street, Dublin.

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Every Purchaser is well satisfied.
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9/20 H.P. ROVER CARS.
2 or 4 SEATER, from £173 (Delivery ex Works.
"The power and liveliness displayed by the engine are truly amazing."—Motor News."
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Garage, CLONTARF, DUBLIN—Luxurious Cars (Open or Closed) for Hire by Day or Night. Garage open Day and Night. 'Phone—Clontarf 7186.
REPAIRS AND REPAINTING.
Any Make of Car Supplied.

BELSIZE CARS.
4 Cylinder 4 Seater £240
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Experts, class of those Cars as wonderful value. The new models are perfect from an engineering point of view.
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A LVIS 1923 Model, in perfect condition and colour, new premises, £190; any trial; also Light Four Chassis, 1922, £110.

BEAN Four Seater, electric light and starter, detachable wheels, in perfect condition, only run 5,000 miles; £290; any trial. J. Shannon and Co., Inchicore road, Dublin.

CHEVROLET, 1924, specially fitted towellers or light delivery; lighting, self starter, tyres; perfect; taxed to end of 1925. £435.

DE Luxe Model Chevrolet, Five Seater, perfect, November, 1924, only run 5,000 miles, £425 with new Accessories Garage, Wentworth place.

DARK Blue 10 h.p. Swift Four Seater, almost new, little used; perfect condition; any trial; £195; taxed to end; only 27 hp. rating, 20 miles to gallon; Swift Saloon, 1923, £295. Triumph Hanaan, 122 Somerville.

For all Motor Body Work see Patterson—20 Cork street. Motor Body Builder, Ltd. Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

GROSS Opportunity—Magnificent 30 h.p. Renault Victoria 6-Seater, by Million-Guiet, painted sage green, upholstered in green leather, equipped all lamps and screen; in perfect condition; any trial or examination with pleasure; £495 or nearest offer. Grosvenor Garage, Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.

HORSCH 16 Touring Car for Sale, perfect mechanical order, detachable wheels, C.A.V. lighting, set Austin starter, guaranteed £290.—P 1498, this office.

LIGHT 4 Seater Motor, tax £10, in good running condition, to be sold; a bargain to prompt purchaser. Gunderson, Domestic Bureau.

LATE 1923 Wolseley Tor 14 Seater, in magnificent condition, only run 5,000 miles, guaranteed perfect in every detail; £425 or nearest offer. Captain Miley (late Coast Artillery), 3 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin. Also Wolseley 9 h.p. Saloon, £195.

MORRIS Oxford Coupe, 1923 model, painted blue, with fitted screen, electric starting, splendid condition; seen by appointment.—S. A. Bullock, Ltd., 4 Dawson street, Dublin.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED
WANTED by clergyman, Chauffeur and Groom; Man; indoor; Protestant; plain gardening and useful about house; must be T.T. and well recommended.—P 1461, Chauffeur" this office.

WANTED, about first week of March, 1925, thoroughly experienced Chauffeur, Valet and Gardener; must be single; two worn cottages, firing and rations; none but a first class man need apply; references; none but a first class man need apply; references, etc.—Address "P 1407, Chauffeur" this office.

DOMESTICS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7).

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK wanted immediately (Good), experienced, for Sedgefield Private Hotel, Greystones. Apply by papers.

FOR County Louth, R.C. Cook; must be early riser; wages £35. Address "P 1454, this office.

WANTED, young Girl or elderly Women to assist in Kitchen and Pantry. Apply, with copies, Stevenson, McKelvy, Portmarnock.

WANTED, for a quiet country place; good plain dairy; can see 30; bi-weekly off; two in family; wages £35. Address "P 1455, this office.

WANTED, Cook General; must be clean, quiet and kept; small washing; two in family; girl; wages £35. Address "P 1456, this office.

GENERAL Servant for Co. Limerick; another kept; small washing; two in family; girl; wages £35. Address "P 1474, General," this office.

GOOD General Servant Wanted; family two; country; 2-24-£30; send copies. — Rectory, Butterstown, Meath.

GENERAL Servant Wanted; good plain cook; Waterford City. Address "P 1361, General," this office.

GENERAL Servant Wanted, R.C., country girl; dairy, fowl; female cook; 2 in family; wages £25 with use Kildare Garden, Wentworth place.

DARK Rise 10 h.p. Swift Four Seater, almost new, little used; perfect condition; any trial or examination; seen by appointment; only 27 hp. rating, 20 miles to gallon; Swift Saloon, 1923, £295. Triumph Hanaan, 122 Somerville.

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MORRIS Oxford Coupe, 1923 model, painted blue, with fitted screen, electric starting, splendid condition; seen by appointment.—S. A. Bullock, Ltd., 4 Dawson street, Dublin.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

CAPABLE young Nurse or Mother's Help wanted; two children, 2½ and 4; Protestant preferred; wages £30. Apply, by letter only, Mrs. Hamilton, Ardmore, Dalkey.

WANTED, Girl to Nurse delicate baby; must be good needlewoman; Protestant preferred. Apply Mrs. Ryan, Rathmines.

WANTED at once, Housemaid; well trained; Cook-General kept; Protestant preferred; wages £30. Apply Mrs. Kavanagh, North Rodes, Co. Carlow.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

EXPERIENCED Kitchenmaid Wanted at once; good wages. Address "Z 1134, Kitchenmaid," this office.

GOOD Laundress Wanted, three days weekly; 2 in family; wages £30; bus stop. Apply Mrs. Hogan, Rathgar.

KITCHENMAID Wanted for country; care for fowl. Address "Z 1022, Maid," this office.

YOUNG Girl for Third in Kitchen, Church of Ireland. References to the Lady Chapel, Chelmsford, Abercorn road.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

A 2 Dollar McLaughlin's Agency—Servants, all positions, disengaged and wanted.—3 Crow street.

ANT Number Servants—Cooks, Parlour, H.P. maids, Housemaids, Nurses, L.C.'s, R.C.'s—Kennedy's, 64 Dawson street.

EXPERIENCED Working Housekeeper to gentleman; Protestant; thoroughly domesticated. Address "P 1477, Housekeeper," this office.

GIRL near Dalkey Work; experienced; highly recommended. Address "P 1444, this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks situation as Scullery or Parlourmaid; good references; no objection to country. Address "P 1473, this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks Daily Work; South city preferred. Address "P 1405, this office.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY.
HOURS: { 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Servants.
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COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

DAIRY and Poultry Maid disengaged; Yeobleid trained; thoroughly understands dairy and poultry; good milker. Address "Z 1510, Dairymaid," this office.

EXPERIENCED Cook; disengaged end of February; understands dairy. Address "Z 1440, Cook," this office.

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WOMAN wants work or Cook for Christmas; 2 in family; wages 10/-, weekly.—P 1447, this office.

The above Machines are all in first class working order, and may be seen at work at our Showrooms.
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BOILER, Vertical, Multitubular, 1925 Models; cost or tender; 1,000 gallons per hour; 100 lbs. pressure; new; 1/3 delivered. Apply, stating conditions, to Box 1182, this office.

BOILER and Engine, 20 h.p., Vertical Combined; 2-15 to 1; also 10 h.p. Horizontal Engine; Wilkinson and Sons, Ltd., Dublin.

FOR Sale, 6 h.p. Amazon Engine, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, etc. Apply Mr. Hamilton, Ballybrack. 5 D

GUARANTEED Compressed Cement; 80 pounds good cwt. Only 4/6 per cwt. Delivered in Dublin. Send P.O. for 4/6 and 5 ft. bought. Sutton Cement Co., Ltd., Howth.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.
1 20 H.P. CROSSLEY GAS ENGINE, Mackie Light type with Suction Plant.
1 35 H.P. CROSLEY GAS ENGINE.
1 40 H.P. CROSSLEY TOWNE GAS ENGINE.
1 50 H.P. CROSSLEY GAS ENGINE, Type E.
1 32 H.P. ROBINSON-ATLAS ENGINE, by Tangyes.
The above Machines are all in first class working order, and may be seen at work at our Showrooms.
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BOILER, Vertical, Multitubular, 1925 Models; cost or tender; 1,000 gallons per hour; 100 lbs. pressure; new; 1/3 delivered. Apply, stating conditions, to Box 1182, this office.

BOILER and Engine, 20 h.p., Vertical Combined; 2-15 to 1; also 10 h.p. Horizontal Engine; Wilkinson and Sons, Ltd., Dublin.

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GUARANTEED Compressed Cement; 80 pounds good cwt. Only 4/6 per cwt. Delivered in Dublin. Send P.O. for 4/6 and 5 ft. bought. Sutton Cement Co., Ltd., Howth.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

MORRIS Cowley 1924 Two Seater, electric lighting, starter, tyres, in splendid condition; mileage under 10,000; any trial; £195.—P 1475, this office.

MOTOR Car Five Seater, Hood, Cushion, in perfect order; owner's reason for selling; any trial; £100; no offer.—P 1385, this office.

MORRIS Oxford 1924 Five Seater 14-28 h.p. Model, excellent condition, entirely owner driven; must sell; £295. Apply, Lyall, Hazel Grove, Rathfarnham.

MORRIS Cowley 1925 Two Seater 14-28 h.p. Model, excellent condition, entirely owner driven; must sell; owner driven; tax paid; mileage 1,500; £295. Apply, Lyall, Hazel Grove, Rathfarnham.

MOTOR Hoods, Screens, all Weather Curtains, Motor Upholstery.—Harris, 11 South King street, opposite Dawson street.

REAL Purple—Shadowless Four Seater Morris Cowley, new, perfect condition; owner's first offer, £295. Archer's Garage, Wentworth place.

SPORTS Chilterne four seater for Sale, or would exchange for low seater.—P 1351, this office.

TWO Seater, private owner, driven; perfect condition; C.A.V. lighting; cost £390; will accept £195. Seen 127 Harcourt road.

WOLSELEY 9 Seater De Luxe, 1924, mileage under 5,000, guaranteed perfect in every detail; £295 (owner driven); well cared for); £165.—P 1341, this office.

WOLSELEY 2 Seater De Luxe, 1924, mileage under 5,000, guaranteed perfect condition throughout; privately owned; £295.—P 1340, this office.

1923 BUICK Five Seater, 4-cyl. cylinder, in splendid condition, two new balloon tyres; any trial; £225.—P 1446, this office.

WANTED.
WANTED, 8 h.p. Rover, with self starter.—P 1185, this office.
WANTED, several small Cars, two or four seaters; must be cheap; small mileage; state make, year and price.—P 1484, Motors," this office.
WANTED, 9 h.p. Talbot, mechanically sound and in good appearance essential; give full particulars.—P 1447, this office.
WANTED, two Motor Cars for Scrap purposes.—P 1491, this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1 NEW 1925 Models—Sunbeams, New Imperials, B.S.A. and Triumphs, including the famous Silver Feather Only Models, some bargains in 1924 Models. Inspection invited.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, Grafton street.

A Wooler, Westland Row—B.S.A. Motor Cycles (four strokes), from 35 guineas.

A J.S. Triumph and New Gerrard, from £52 10/.—Jones, Trinity street Garage.

A DYANCKS on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewish—Gorrod, Pawnbroker, Westmoreland street opposite Fleet Corner; new garage.

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MATCHLESS, INDIAN CYCLES.
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COVENTRY, Eagle and Hensley Motor Cycles; best value obtainable; cash or deferred payments.—British (Agents), 5 South Circular road, Dublin.

DUNLOP Combination, splendid, no trouble outfit, with all accessories; absolutely waterproof; guaranteed; £53 10/-exceptional value.—P 1416, this office.

FOR Sale, Douglas 4 Combination, in perfect running order, recently overhauled; £45.—P 1439, this office.

TRIUMPH Motor Cycle—1918 Model; in splendid condition; immediate delivery. Attractive hook order immediately. Also Spare Parts all Models.—Andrew J. Boyle, Triumph Motor Engineer, 51 South King street, Dublin. 'Phone 2721.

92 ROYAL Enfield, 1925; perfect order; any trial; new tyre, fully equipped.—Jamison, 19 Mespil road, Sandymount.

1924 4½ H.P. James Combination; £50, or nearest offer. Can be seen at Rudd's Garage, 10 Upper Ormond quay.

1924 FLYING Eight Coventry Eagle, guaranteed as new; 500 sole, bell £125; exchange or allow. 18 Stamer street.

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

COMMER Cars can now be obtained at the Fire Brigade Pattern Chassis.—Apply Collier, Main street, Bray, County Wicklow.

GARFORD 2-Ton Lorry for Sale, full running order.—P 1424, this office.

LORRIES by best makers, can be 2-ton to 6-ton; second-hand stock in Ireland.—Apply Manager, Thomas Tilling, Limited, Grand Canal street, Dublin.

WANTED
MOTOR or Steam Tipping Lorries at Hire, four to six tons, required for South of Ireland Asphalt Co., Ltd., 9 Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

BICYCLES.

A1 PEDAL Cycles by easy payments. Come and see them.—Cycleworld, from £7, also Sunbeam, Sparkbrook, B.S.A. Cycle Agency, 2 Upper Ormond quay. 'Phone 3016.

LADY'S Rover, Raleigh, new; only used two hours; £5 10/-.—Pearson, 55 Capel street, Dublin.

RALEIGH, from £7 15/-. Cycles from £4 10/-, cash or payment.—Price Brothers, Clarendon street, Dublin.

TRIUMPH or James Cycles. Prices from £4 10/-, cash or payment. Triumph Motor Engineers' Cycle Depot, 8 Aston's Quay, Dublin.

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, good experience private family; married man.—P 1182, this office.

LADY, 1.C., 24, wishes post as Companion Chauffeur; 2 Years' experienced driver and mechanic; 1925 driving, position; would go anywhere.—P 1382, this office.

MECHANIC Improver, 4 years service; excellent character; well recommended.—P 1481, this office.

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COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, for experienced married couple; no children; Protestant; wages £35. Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Ardmore, Dalkey.

WANTED, Cook-General; must be good plain cook; two children, 2½ and 4; Protestant preferred; wages £30. Apply, by letter only,

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...y girls and women bemoan their hair ...y and wish they could have the rich, ...us tresses others are fortunate enough ...sess. Yet nothing is easier. By the ..., inexpensive use of Lavona Hair ..., dull, thin, colourless tresses may ...y be rejuvenated to real health and ...e. Lavona contains a secret, exclusive ...lient that gets to the hair cells and ...lies them, so to speak; it rids the user ...ndruff and acid-grease accumulations ...hampoos do not touch, and it infuses a ...ess that is delightful because it is ...l. That's how Lavona acts—by help- ...ature. It restores hair colour because ...ores health to the colour glands—it is ...dye. Thousands of women the world ...including famous cinema stars—have ...and praised Lavona, and the magic of ...onic may be yours as well. Just get a ...d. package of Lavona Hair Tonic from ...ood chemist. If it doesn't make your ...richer, wavier and more abundant you ...ave your money back, and there's a ...ntee to that effect (as well as a free ...poo) in every package. *Why delay!*

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FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

NOTICES—Monday, February 9, 1925.
...ST ATHCHOMHAIRC CHOIRTIL...A (Court of ... Appeal).—In the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock. ...ttorney-General v. Patrick Keane, appeal; sentence.
...AIRE IRE...MHNAIS UACHTARACH ...preme Court of Justice).—For to-morrow:—For ...nvenience of Appeals:—Butler ... Butler v. British Petroleum Co. Motion for Judg...ment under O.—Daly v. Irish Transport and General ...s Union. For Wednesday, 11th February:—Attorney-...General King (Amadeir) v. Orpen, Judge of ...the King (Thomas) v. cause. For Monday, ...February:—Lingard v. Gaynor. For Tuesday, ...February:—Wigg v. Attorney-General.
...RISH HIGH COURT (Chief Justice).—In Court ... Before the Registrar—Settle report, Baker and ...ors. Solicitors. Before the Examiner at 11.30—...Bowden, G.S. (Chief Justice's Chambers. Before ...the Clerk at 11.30—Binary, minors.
...ARD-CHUIRT ...AIRE (the Court of Justice).—In Court No. 5. Before Mr. ...Moreton at 10.30. For Judgment. Action—...v. Attorney-General. In Court No. 1 at 12 ...o'clock. Date for Hearing. Adjourned from ...January v. Sermour. Actions—Herbert v. ...Smart; Jewell; Hennessy v. Hennessy; Pigott ...H.M. Principal secretary of State for War ...v. Wheeler. For Hearing. Motions—Rogers ...v. Birkby v. Hevey; Kenny v. Kenny; ...v. McCarthy; Munster and Leinster Bank ...At Chambers—Workington's Benefit Building ...ociety v. Dolan; Lyons v. McDonald; Keane ...v. Keenan; Rice v. Ascenzi; Rice v. Incorporated ...Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; O'Malley v. ...Ulster Bank, Ltd., Drogen; Northern ...Co. v. Shea; Hibernian Bank, Ltd., v. Louth; ...v. Ryan; Lancaster, deceased; Gaston ...v. Murphy (1924) (1559); Royal Bank of ...Ireland v. Hendy v. Walshe. Motions—Power ...—Motion—Simpson v. Ryan. Fixed for Hearing, ...February:—Action—Mitchell v. ...For Wednesday, 18th February:—Action—...v. Lyons.
...Court before Mr. Justice Murnaghan. Wednesday, ...11th February:—Action—Hyland v. Cusack. Wednesday, ...18th February:—Action—Hyland v. Cusack. Wednesday, ...19th February:—Action—Moriarty v. Moriarty. ...Friday, 20th February:—Adjourned into Court. ...Acts and Motor Hirage and Sales Co., Ltd. ...(1924) February:—Action—Lennon v. Cumming. ...Court 2.—Equity Motions. On Summons—Walton ...Bank, Ltd., to Nolan—Weldon v. Fyffes; ...Bank of Ireland v. Sykes and another; ...and another v. O'Sullivan; Exeter and another ...and Co.; McKiernan v. McGowan; Pigott and ...and Hinchy; Hall v. Brady; Dublin ...Council; Healy v. Killeen; Mellor, Cursell and ...Atlas Transport and Shipping Co.; Hennessy ...Kwest v. Evans; M. and J. Nash; ...and another; Farrell v. Broderick; Creevy v.
...HALS BY JURY.—At City Jurors, Special and ...commenced to-day. Hints for Ladies for Friday ...or on the day (Monday, 9th February, are to ...to attend at 11 o'clock at the Law Courts ...Castle, in Court No 4, where the respective ...will be called over and all jurors not answering ...name when called will be fined, and will after...wards be the subject of the attention of the ...to whatever Court may first require their attendance. ...Friday, 6th February, at 11 o'clock—Dunne v. ...Kiddle Ltd (personal injuries); Rush v. Regan ...of contract). In Court No. 5 at 11.30—Dunne ...Wynne (personal injuries); Ryan v. ...—City Special—Dunne v. M'Elroy; personal injuries). For Monday, 9th February, at 11 o'clock—...Thompson goods sold; Winder ...Burgess; personal injuries); Roth v. Burns ...injuries). Non-Jury—Lenahan v. Butler (...Wednesday, 11th February:—City Commissioners ...Waterford County Council (personal injuries); ...O'Dwyer v. Imperial Hotels Co. (personal injuries); ...wrongful dismissal). For Friday, 13th Feb.:—...Thompson goods sold; Winder ...Burgess; personal injuries); Roth v. Burns ...No. 1 Room 5b at 3 o'clock—M'Cann ...No. 1 Room 5b at 3 o'clock—M'Cann ...Hale v. Hanlon; Hale v. ...Companies Acts and Irish Co-operative Societies ...Thom and Eason (Limited); Thom's Official ...1916-30). ...ARBITRATION AND TAXING OFFICE.—Master Kiddy ...at 11 o'clock. Experts Taxations—Cummins v. ...M'Mullen and Son; M'Mullen and Son to Elliott ...Son and Machin; Vernon to Franks, Franks and ...Vernon; Wynne and Wynne; Jones v. ...Mellor, Parle and Co. a person of unsound mind, ...and one Receiver dated 1st October, 1924. ...Office. Mr. Dickinson. Application for Directions—...v. M'Guinness. At 11.30 o'clock—Bewley ...Bewley from Jones to Stephenson; A. Howe; John ...Howe & Leahy and Sons; G. F. Gloster and Co., ...Gloster and Sons; Barrington and Son ...SHERIFF'S.—Before the Chief Registrar, at 11 ...o'clock—Collins and Son; Collins and Son to ...J. Rutherford; Lynch, do.; Matheson, Ormsby ...and Greene; grove deed; Keenan and Dowling; ...Son, do.; Thompson and Edwards; Farrelly, sub-...Conmy. No 6, Eyre Square, Galway. At 2.30 ...Cahill, do.; V. E. Kirwan; arrangt., do.; F. ...do., do.; Hynes and Skerrett, do.; Rose Inn ...Examiner at 2.30 o'clock—...Greenlie, do.
...IRDEIRTHIUNAIS ...HUARDA ...CHUIRT (Court of Justice). At Court No. 2, at 11 o'clock. In Court No. 5, at 11 o'clock—...Civil Actions—Farrell v. Cosgrave, Dublin ...for compensation). Motion—Mackey v. Mackey; ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Hotel Co.; Kearney v. Rathmines U.D.C.; ...Kearney v. Kenny; Reilly v. Reilly; ...P. J. v. Bride; Macnie (Park) v. Macnie; ...IRDEIRTHIUNAIS ...CHUARDA ...CHUIRT (Court of Justice). At Court No. 4, at 11 o'clock. In Court No. 3, at 11 o'clock—...Civil Actions—Farrell v. Cosgrave, Dublin ...for compensation). Motion—Mackey v. Mackey; ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Hotel Co.; Kearney v. Kenny; Reilly v. Reilly; ...P. J. v. Bride; Macnie (Park) v. Macnie; ...IRDEIRTHIUNAIS ...CHUARDA ...CHUIRT (Court of Justice). At Court No. 1, at 11 o'clock. In Court No. 2, at 11 o'clock—...Civil Actions—Farrell v. Cosgrave, Dublin ...for compensation). Motion—Mackey v. Mackey; ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Hotel Co.; Kearney v. Kenny; Reilly v. Reilly; ...P. J. v. Bride; Macnie (Park) v. Macnie; ...IRDEIRTHIUNAIS ...CHUARDA ...CHUIRT (Court of Justice). At Court No. 3, at 11 o'clock. In Court No. 4, at 11 o'clock—...Civil Actions—Farrell v. Cosgrave, Dublin ...for compensation). Motion—Mackey v. Mackey; ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Hotel Co.; Kearney v. Kenny; Reilly v. Reilly; ...P. J. v. Bride; Macnie (Park) v. Macnie; ...IRDEIRTHIUNAIS ...CHUARDA ...CHUIRT (Court of Justice). At Court No. 5, at 11 o'clock. In Court No. 1, at 11 o'clock—...Civil Actions—Farrell v. Cosgrave, Dublin ...for compensation). Motion—Mackey v. Mackey; ...Gaiety Theatre, Ltd. Motions—Keenan ...Hotel Co.; Kearney v. Kenny; Reilly v. Reilly; ...P. J. v. Bride; Macnie (Park) v. Macnie;

The Marquis of Londonderry, Minister of ...ication for Northern Ireland, was sworn ...at Buckingham Palace on Friday as a ...mber of the Privy Council.

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Westmoreland street, Dublin, on demand of ...ilk Antique and Modern Plate, and any other ...Valuable Property.

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COSTUMES FOR SPRING

The New Brown Thomas is showing to-day numerous becoming costume models for Early Spring Wear. Distinctive in design, they mirror the vogue-to-be, and (needless to say) are priced at quality considered, Dublin's Lowest. You are cordially invited to come to see them.

Useful Sports Suit, in Silk and Wool mixture; long roll collar, patch pockets, and belt in self shade. As sketch. Price ... 45/9

Smart Tailored Suit, in Wool Rep; all-round belt and silk pockets. Coat lined Satin. Skirt lined in all shades, including Black and Navy. Price ... 75/-

Charming Slip-on Wrap, finished long Scarf ball, hand. In Covert Rep. As sketch. Price, 5 Guineas.

Can also be had in Fancy Tweed, shaded Brown to Plums. Price ..... 7½ Guineas.

Beautifully tailored Suit in Covert Rep. Coat D.F. with long collar, lapels, and silk pockets. Lined Satin. Price ..... 5½ Guineas.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland was held in the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on the 6th inst., the President, the Earl of Mayo, in the chair.

It was announced that the Society will hold an exhibition of Irish arts and crafts in Dublin during the month of October next. Notices will be sent to all art-workers who have already exhibited at the Society's exhibitions, and intending exhibitors will receive full particulars on application to the Hon. Secretary, Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin.

The Earl of Mayo was unanimously re-elected President for the year 1925.

A vote of sympathy and condolence with the relatives of the late Sir George Fottrell, R.H.A., who for many years was a member of the Council, and an active member of the Council, was passed.

GREYSTONES IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Mr. William Ireland presided at a meeting of the Greystones Improvement Association, which was held in the Grand Hotel, Greystones, on Friday night.

Sir James Percy expressed the opinion that the coming season would be a successful one, judging by the great number of enquiries that were received from all parts relative to roads and hotel accommodation. He suggested that meetings of the Committee should be held very frequently in future so as to keep more fully in touch with the authorities. He impressed upon them the urgent necessity of maintaining in good condition the roads around a place so favoured by nature.

A report was read from the Government in connection with the harbour, stating that the engineer was of opinion that it would require about two million pounds to put it in repair, and as this was not practicable at present they would have to look into the application of the Association at a future date.

Judge Pigot, K.C., wrote resigning his membership, and it was unanimously decided to ask him to reconsider his decision.

STAGE AND SCREEN.

DUBLIN PROGRAMMES.

Dublin University Dramatic Society will perform "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," by George Bernard Shaw, at the Gaiety Theatre to-night. The cast, includes, the President of the Society, Sir Robert Tate, who is playing a principal part. To-morrow "Belinda," by St. John Ervine, will be performed. Miss Phyllis Wakely will play the part of Belinda. A special musical feature, with scenic effects, will precede "Belinda" each evening. The college gala nights are on Thursday and Friday.

"Battling Butler," a musical comedy, will be staged at the Theatre Royal. The whole production comes from the Adelphi Theatre, London, where it has had a very successful run. The players in the cast include Aubrey Fitzgerald and Bert Beswick.

"What a Life," a revue by John MacDonagh, will be produced by the Olympia Theatre. There are nine scenes on land and sea, and Jimmy O'Dea, as skipper of the Nancy Hands, and his mate, Dick Smith, have experiences at the Portobello Harbour and on the rocks of Ireland's Eye. Miss Sadgen also takes a leading part in the revue. Dances will be performed by Lionel Day and the Lennox Girls.

At the Tivoli Theatre the artists include Alice Craven, comedienne; Jock and George McNaughton, comedians; Joe Mangin, songster; Gwennie Morgan, comedienne; Barr Brothers, athletes; Will Fyffe, comedian; and the Seymour Family, in a musical sketch.

Bernard Shaw's comedy, "John Bull's Other Island," will be performed at the Abbey Theatre to-morrow and the following nights. There will be a matinée next Saturday at 2.30.

CINEMAS.

At La Scala Theatre "The White Sister," in which Lillian Gish takes the leading part, will be shown again.

"Mademoiselle Midnight" will be shown at the Carlton Cinema. The leading *rôle* is taken by Mae Murray.

At the Princess Cinema, Rathmines, William Farnum appears in "Moonshine Valley," and Jack Dempsey in "Fight and Win." On Thursday, Friday and Saturday "Rupert of Hentzau" will be shown.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the National University of Ireland for the purpose of conferring Degrees and other Academic distinctions was held in the Council Chamber, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, on Saturday, February 7th, 1925, in the absence of the Chancellor, Dr. Healy, LL.D., President of University College, Dublin, and Vice-Vice-Chancellor of the University presided and conferred the Degrees. There was also present Professor R. F. McLoughlin, Professor R. Chauvirè, Rev. Professor P. Coyncus, Professor Douglas Hyde, Miss Agnes O'Farrelly, M.A.; Mrs. McCarvill, M.A., and Mr. John T. Barry, Secretary and Bursar. The following Degrees were conferred:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.

B.A. Degree—Healy, Edward J., M.A. Degree—Deane, William, J., B.A. (Oxon.), Litt. D.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

B.Sc. Degree—Keogh, Thomas.
M.Sc. Degree—Sheffield, John F. P.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Degrees—Finnegan, Thomas D.; Busby, George A.; Cecil, Bernard J.; Carabine, Jane; Courtney, Mary; Dillon, Robert J.; Dunne, Patrick; Fitzgerald, Mary; Gallagher, Patrick; Gilvarry, Gerald; Griffin, James; Hannigan, Christopher; Hicks, Martin J.; Howe, Lawrence J.; Hill, Thomas; Harper, Cecil; Hyland, Leonard; John, B.A.; Lynch, James; McGivney, Mary; McGowan, Josephine; McKernan, Peter; McManus, Michael P.; MacKenzie, Mary; Macdonald, Hugh; Mahony, Joseph A.; Mahony, John G.; Moriarty, Kyran; Murphy, Thomas; Nolan, Margaret; O'Brien, Alphonsus; O'Donovan, Anthony; O'Connor, Alphonsus; O'Farrell, Margaret; O'Kane, John A.; O'Leary, Jeremiah A.; Regan, Denis J.; Reidy, Sarah; Roberts, Ethel; Ryan, Ina; Sexton, Alfred Powell; Sexton, Thomas; Walsh, James; Jeremiah; Weldon, James.

Conferred "*in absentia*."

ROBBERS IN CHURCH VESTRY.

For the second time within the last few years thieves have broken into St. James's Church, Crinken, near Bray. On the night of Thursday last they gained an entrance to the vestry, damaging a valuable memorial window in the process, and then devoted their whole energies to breaking open the safe. This they failed to do, but the safe is badly damaged, and will have to be returned to the makers.

It seems clear that the motive was one of robbery only, as, although the vestry was strewn with burst cassocks, no attempt had been made to set the place on fire as was the case in August, 1921. The Civic Guard have the matter in hand.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND APPEALS.

DISTRESS IN DUBLIN.
PROVISION OF MEALS.

In the appeal re Provision of Meals for Relief of Distress in Dublin, published on Saturday, the address of the Bohemian Club was inadvertently given as Blackhall place, instead of Blackhall street.

IRISH ACCOUNTANTS.

WORK FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

THE FREE STATE'S FUTURE.

An optimistic view of the country's future was taken by the speakers at the first dinner of the Irish Free State Branch of the London Association of Accountants, which was held last Saturday night at the Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.

Mr. J. Lawton announced that Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde had been appointed President and Mr. E. A. Swayne, K.C., Vice-President of the Branch.

The toast, "The King, the Governor-General, and the British Commonwealth of Nations," was duly honoured.

Mr. Bigger (Scotland), President of the London Association, proposed the toast, "The Irish Free State and its Legislature." He said that Ireland had always had very good friends in Scotland, and they had there a very large Irish population. The best wish he could express for the Irish Free State was that every party that had a share in the production of the State would forget the past, join hands and work as Irishmen for Ireland's welfare. If they went on and developed the Irish Free State as it deserved to be developed they would make all Irishmen proud of their country.

PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, responding, said that it was only right that they should let it be known that the people of the Irish Free State were absolutely determined that their country should occupy its proper position among the nations of the world. He was perfectly satisfied that in a few years' time—five years or ten years at the outside—they would not know their own country. They had been through a bad time unquestionably, but all that was behind them, and what they had to do to-day was to forget all the unpleasant things that had happened, to look to the future, and to make all they could of the present. (Applause.)

The people generally, he thought, were beginning to realise that in the Free State with a accountants and accountancy they could not exist at all, and that in their financial relations with their own Government they had at absolute necessity for accountancy and accountants. It was obvious that as their business and trade progressed, and as they started new businesses and new schemes, and engaged in new enterprises they would find the necessity for accountancy, and that was where the members of that association were likely to exercise a most important part in the building up of the future of their country.

He knew that any legislation dealing with accountancy which the Government might find necessary to introduce, the Institution of Accountants would see that its claims were properly put forward and that they were not overlooked by the Irish Legislature. (Applause.)

In America the profession of accountancy was looked upon as one of the most important professions to which they belonged. There was a very great field in the Commonwealth to which they belonged for members of their association, and in the Free State accountants would find an opening in the future for their enterprise. (Applause.)

OBJECTS OF THE BRANCH.

Mr. Burke, proposing the toast of the London Association of Accountants, said that it was the third largest in existence, having over 2,600 members, and the membership was increasing year by year. The Irish Free State had established a branch of the London Association for the protection of its members in the Free State. The Irish branch was, however, prepared to act, not only for the benefit of its own members, but to help all other accountants who desired to make a living in the profession.

Mr. Bigger, responding, spoke of the importance of the accountancy profession to industry and commerce.

Mr. Laytham, Secretary of the London Association, also responded, and said that for about twenty-five years there had been, at various stages, cries for registration of the accountancy profession. The London Association agreed to the principle of registration. It was in the public interest that some sort of Statutory register should be established.

The toast, "The Legal and Kindred Professions," was proposed by Mr. Wallace, and responded to by Mr. Sheridan.

The toast, "Our Guests," was also drunk. A enjoyable musical programme was contributed during the evening.

DOCK WORKERS AS CONTRACTORS.

CIRCUIT JUDGE'S COMMENT.

At the Kilrush Circuit Court, Judge McElligott, K.C., had before him a claim by Francis McTigue against Francis Doherty, merchant, Kilrush, and the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union for injuries received while unloading a cargo from the s.s. Kiltegho. The plaintiff had taken proceedings in the first instance against the Limerick Steamship Company, but that case was dismissed.

It appeared from the evidence that the dockers' section of the Transport Union undertook the discharge of cargoes at a certain rate per hour. The merchant to whom the cargo was consigned had nothing to do with the hiring of the dockers, which was done by the Union; he simply paid the sum fixed for the discharging of the cargo.

Mr. Joseph Hughes, the local secretary of the Union, said the dockers were an independent section of his body. In his individual capacity he received the money due from the merchant and divided it amongst the men, and discharged the cargo. He was paid for his trouble, but the Union got nothing.

Judge McElligott described the position as most extraordinary. The merchant who owned the cargo had no authority over the men who discharged it, and whom he had to pay. He could not move a finger or there would be an immediate cessation of work. He was actually not an employer at all, although he had to foot the bill. The workmen had constituted themselves a Soviet, and by their own action had deprived themselves of all benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act. They were certainly a body of Independent contractors, responsible only to their own stevedore, who got an ordinary worker's wage, plus 7s. 6d. for each boat discharged. Under the circumstances the claim would have to be dismissed.

PROTECTION PROBLEM.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL'S MEETING.

The Joint Council of manufacturers' and trades' representatives appointed at the recent Conference convened in the Council Chamber, Parliament Exhibition of Irish Manufactures, by the Dublin Industrial Development Association, held its first meeting last Friday evening.

A communication was received from the Dublin Workers' Council, declining to appoint representatives to serve on the Council, a decision which was noted with regret. The Council co-opted members to fill the vacancies left unfilled.

The President of the Dublin Industrial Development Association outlined the scope of the Council's functions and the procedure to be adopted, and it was decided, in the first instance, to prepare a report dealing with the following industries, with recommendations as to the nature and extent of the protection which should be applied in each case:—

Agriculture, woollens, readymade clothing, shirt and collar-making, furniture, brush-making, coachbuilding, bookbinding and printing, boots and shoes and sheet metal work, and paper-makers.

The Committee will be glad to have suggestions from manufacturers in the industries mentioned by the 11th inst., as they will meet again on that evening, communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Dublin Industrial Development Association (Inc.), 40 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

DUBLIN CITY JURORS.

Dublin City common jurors are required to attend at the Criminal Courts, Green street, to-day at 12 noon, not 11 a.m.

IRISH LIVE STOCK PRICES AT A GLANCE.

Appended is a table of prices obtained at certain Irish fairs and Dublin Cattle Market last week. It is compiled by our Agricultural Correspondent for the purpose of showing how values compare at different centres:—

Market or Fair.	Store Cattle per Cwt. Live Weight.	Fat Cattle per Cwt. Live Weight.	Stirkages, per Head.	Milch Cows, per Head.	Fat Sheep, per Head.
Dublin ...	44/- to 93/-	78/- to 86/-	£20 to £32	£18 to £31	50/- to 115/-
Ballsbridge ...	49/- to 91/-	44/- to 80/-	£15 to £27	£14 to £35	—
Londonderry ...	42/- to 91/-	38/- to 84/-	£15 to £33	—	—
Killybegs ...	18/- to 68/-	42/- to 58/-	£16 to £30	£17 to £34	70/- to 90/-
Templemore ...	41/- to 47/6	36/-	£19 to £25	£17 to £21/10	75/- to 107/6
Rathdrum ...	37/- to 40/-	32/-	£24 to £30	£22 to £28	—
Waterford ...	37/6 to 41/-	26/- to 47/-	£15/10 to £24/10	£16/10 to £19/15	—
Longford ...	39/- to 42/-	28/- to 50/-	£20 to £28	£13 to £25	80/- to 110/-
Downpatrick ...	42/- to 47/-	—	£16 to £27	£15 to £32	90/- to 80/-
Cavan ...	43/- to 46/-	48/- to 52/6	£18 to £26	£16 to £24	—
Strabane ...	44/- to 46/-	47/6 to 54/-	£20 to £30	£16 to £24	—
Newtownlimavady ...	41/- to 44/-	30/- to 34/-	£11 to £25	—	90/- to 110/-
Clonmel ...	38/- to 44/-	34/- to 36/-	£12 to £29	—	90/- to 110/-
Ahiry ...	37/- to 43/-	47/6 to 51/-	£15 to £24	£18 to £30	85/- to 95/-
Random ...	37/- to 43/-	36/- to 50/-	£14 to £22	£18 to £26	75/- to 110/-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.
LETTER FROM LORD DUNRAVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I am concerned about the Irish language. A good many people seem to think that the Free State can find salvation, and can only find salvation, through the universal adoption of the Irish language; and that, if we continue to speak English, we are in imminent danger of losing our sense of nationality. I do not think our distinctive nationality depends upon the language we use. Ireland speaks English; so does North America, but that does not make the people of the United States English or distinct in any way from their very distinct nationality, nor will our individuality be affected if we continue to speak English. A nation we are and shall remain whether we speak Irish, English or double-Dutch.

I ask for some definite information. There are a few people throughout Ireland who speak Irish habitually. Which and what sort is Irish. Is there an Irish language that is common to them all? Is there a literature in it? Is the language taught in our schools an expansive, elastic, classical Irish, and does it enable us to express ourselves adequately in terms of science, art, trade, commerce and industry as carried on in the work-a-day world of the present day? If it does not, what is it we are trying to do? Have we got to invent practically a new language, and of what use will it be to us?

Celtic Ireland naturally appeals to me very strongly, but we are a very mixed race. It is no use denying the fact. The Gaelic strain predominates rather on account of its quality, its marvellous vitality, than its quantity, and I suppose it would be correct to say that Gaelic "culture" had characteristics expressed in architecture and art quite its own and capable of development if development were encouraged, but it never will. We cannot go back to a tribal system and codes of Brehon Law and endeavour to create now a Gaelic civilisation that would have naturally evolved, had it not been interfered with. All that we can do, and I hope we shall do it, is to see that everything connected with the social life of by-gone days is preserved. I would like to see Irish place names substituted for English place names, and Gaelic pastimes, festivals, customs, and so on, revived. But we are living in the twentieth century and cannot go back to the tenth, and to revert to a language that has naturally died out is, to my mind, futile and a waste of money.

If there are people who can think best, and express their thoughts best, in Irish, by all means let them have full opportunity for doing so; but to make the teaching of Irish, and the study of other subjects through the medium of Irish, compulsory would be tyranny, and tyranny of the very worst kind, because it would be useless, as it is not the fact that, if all the people of the Free State thought, spoke, acted and carried on their business in the Irish language, the first thing they would have to do would be to learn some other language—and preferably English, because a huge proportion of the work of the world is carried on in English or in idioms derived from that language.

I do not know, and the people do not know, what the teaching, printing and publication in Irish costs the State, and I think they ought to know and make up their minds whether the expense, which must be large, can be made justifiable by results. The Free State is "on its own," and has got to maintain itself and to fight its own battles in competition with the rest of the world. It can only do so by a fixed determination on the part of the people to have internal peace and security and to support unequivocally the Government which is doing its business. When they see that people must wake up and have done with fascinating dreams and futile politics. They must concentrate all their energy upon the material necessities of life—industry, trade, commerce—and I do not see how speaking Irish can help us in these directions.

I am not a financial expert and do not venture upon a discussion of finance; but it is all important, and I doubt if industry can push its way through the weight of taxation which presses upon it. Strict economy and some relief seem to me to be far more importance than spending money upon a useless attempt to make Irish universal in Ireland.—Yours, etc.,

DUNRAVEN.

Adelphi Hotel, Dorset street, Park Lane, London, W.1., February 6th, 1925.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your leading article in to-day's issue draws very timely attention to the attitude of the Free State Government towards distress in the West, and I would appear to have seen it. It appears to me English charitable organisations for their assistance. Certain Channel newspapers have given the matter an extremely humiliating publicity, and once again this unhappy country takes the stage as a beggar.

Could we not muster pluck enough, and self-respect enough, to look to the needs of our own poor people? The soliciting or acceptance of alms from outside sources (however friendly those sources be) is not calculated to help the fostering of that Irish pride we hear so much of and see in evidence, alas! so little. If only we had a little Northern grit!—Yours, etc.,

J. A. MURRAY.

Rathmines, Dublin, February 7th, 1925.

GALWAY HOSPITAL'S DRINK BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your leadership of to-day's issue I see that your correspondent refers to the £7 drink bill of the Galway Hospital for twelve months as amounting to £1,300. This amount must appear enormous to all who read the bare statement as it appears in your columns. In that same twelve months the annual drink bill of the city of Dublin amounted to 2,400, of whom a great number were serious fever cases. £1,300 divided amongst 2,400 patients works out at less than 11s. a year per patient.

This puts a totally different aspect upon the whole matter, and I feel sure that you will do this institution the justice of correcting the rather startling impression that this unqualified figures must inevitably have created.—Yours etc.,

MICHAEL DAVITT, Visiting Physician.

Central Hospital, Galway.

February 8th, 1925.

RIGHTS OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I am directed by the Dublin and District Clerks' Association to point out that the proposal of the Government to deprive local officials of their present statutory rights to superannuation under Section 27 of the Act of 1919. The following extracts from the Minister, etc., prove this beyond doubt.

Section 3 of the Local Government (1) Act, 1919, provides that the Minister may by order grant to these officers a compulsory statutory right to a minimum pension of one-sixtieth for every year served.

Section 46 of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, perpetuates that right by providing that the Parliament of Northern Ireland, or the Parliament, or a United Ireland cannot repeal same.

The Irish Free State Agreement Act, 1922, confirming the Treaty, expressly accepts Clause 10, the provisions of the Act of 1920 respecting public servants.

Article 5 of the Oireachtas to implement the Treaty has a similar provision.

Some officers of corporations and rural district councils would not get under the Free State Government as they were awarded pensions by the late Local Government Board.

During the past year these pensions were ratified by a special Act of the Oireachtas. Therefore, the status of local officials as public servants cannot be gainsaid.

Furthermore, by Circular No. 52, dated the 27th September, 1921, the then Minister for Local Government (Mr. MacCoogan) promised absolutely to abide by Section 3 of the P.R. Act, 1919, and for abolition to add years to actual service. These promises are now to be broken, and the Association submits that such is unconstitutional.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. DAGG, Secretary,
The Union and Rural District Clerks' Association of Ireland.

4 Palmerston road, Dublin,
February 7th, 1925.

IRISH COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

THE WORST YEAR FOR BUSINESS.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Irish Commercial Travellers' Association was held in t' Central Hote' Dublin, on Saturday. Mr. T. H. Gray presided.

Mr. J. V. McConville, the Secretary, read th report of the Committee for the year 1924. It stated that th year had been the worst for business for a very long period, and their members had found that their calling had been specially affected by the conditions existing. It was, therefore, a matter for congratulation that the revenue showed a slight increase on that of 1923, and the financial comparison between the two years was encouraging.

The expenditure on benevolent work during the year was £716, distributed with full regard for the delicacy of the feelings of the beneficiaries. The benevolent work of the Association was not duplicated by any existing Association in Ireland, and probably not even in Great Britain. During the year there was a marked improvement in hotel accommodation and tariff.

The report went on to refer to the "adoption of a very unfavourable attitude towards us by a kindred association." That body alleged that the Irish Commercial Travellers' Association was acting in support of the attitude adopted by the Governors of the Pinner Schools, and that it had refused to hear the protest made by the other body. The Committee emphatically denied the first allegation. In regard to the second they quoted the constitution of the Association, stating—"That, as the general body of commercial travellers includes persons of various religious creeds and party opinions, everything of a sectarian or political character shall be strictly excluded from the Association."

It was a matter of regret, the report went on to say, that their membership had further declined last year. In Ireland there are ten associations for approximately 5,000 travellers, each largely duplicating the work of the other, and it was a pity that something could not be done to bring about a fusion of all those bodies.

The statement of accounts for the year showed a balance in favour of £3,843.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report.

Senator McKean drew attention to the paragraph dealing with the Pinner School, and said that, while he was opposed to sectarianism, he did not think that to try to right a sectarian wrong, said to end what was obviously uncharitable and unchristian, was sectarianism. When they saw that their religion assailed it was not sectarianism to put up a fight against it. He intimated that he had a resolution on the subject to put before the meeting.

The Chairman said that, according to their rules, such a resolution would be out of order.

Senator McKean replied that he would not propose the resolution, but he would read it. It was in the following terms:—"That this annual general meeting of the Irish Commercial Travellers' Association condemns and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the obnoxious Rule 3 of the Constitution of the Pinner Schools, which makes it compulsory for the Protestant children of commercial travellers to attend the public worship of the Church of England, regardless of the faith of their parents or the wishes of their guardians."

Senator O'Dea said that they should tell the Governors of the Pinner School in a polite way that it would be well if the objectionable rule could be modified. He also spoke in favour of the funds of the different organisations for commercial travellers.

Mr. John Murphy said that they should protest against the ban of the Commercial Travellers' Federation on the Association's collecting boxes.

Mr. J. E. Barrett seconded the Chairman's motion, and the report was adopted unanimously.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:—T. H. Gray, Chairman; J. E. Barrett, Vice-Chairman; R. M. Burgess and M. J. Collins, Hon. Secretaries; J. V. McConville, Secretary; Messrs. Williamson, J. Murphy, and J. Gourlie, trustees.

In seconding the re-election of the auditors, Mr. M. J. Collins asked the Committee to make a protest against the action of the Government in refusing to grant the Association a refund of income tax, a benefit which they had enjoyed for many years. The Government took the view that the Association was not a charitable institution.

Subsequently a very enjoyable concert was held, to which the following contributed:—Messrs. Edmond Condon, Geo. O'Callaghan, W. Nagle, M. P. O'Flanagan, R. Sullivan, Stanley Wright, T. Shaw, and Alec Crawford (conjuror and illusionist). The accompanists at the piano were Miss Clarke Barry and Mr. Joseph Stewart.

THE LATE LADY COEY BIGGER.

The funeral of Lady Maude Coey Bigger took place at Malluak, near Belfast, last Saturday. The remains were conveyed by road from Sir Edward Coey Bigger's residence, Kingstown, by road. The funeral was private.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS OF FURNITURE AND FINE ARTS.

MONDAY.

9 and 10 Bachelor's Walk (James Hill and Son).

TUESDAY.

Irish Motor Engineering Co., Percy Place (Ballsbridge and Co.); H. Kilda, Avoca avenue, Blackrock (Hasker and Co.); 42 Sandford road (James Allen and Son); 3 Corrig Castle terrace, Dun Laoghaire (Talbot Coall and Son).

WEDNESDAY.

55 Wellington road, Pembroke (Battersby and Co.); Knaistown, Kilmacsan (Joseph Lowry and Sons; Kells); "Ashley," Clyde road (A. J.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

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CHARLOTTE ANNE SMYTHE, on be
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THE IRISH MOTOR
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PERC
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AT 12 O'CL
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MESSRS. BATTERSBY & CO., Auctio
on the premises, as a going concern,
of Upper Bagnot street. The premises wh
upright and girders and fitted with 40' pit
and petrol store, also machine shop with st
throughout, 500 gallon Pratt's pumping u

THE
Comprises—2 A.E.C. Lorries, 1 Hansa Lic
Taxi body. Machinery, all in working or
Machine, 1 Lathe, with morning & afternoo
Spindle. Electric Fan and Blower. Shaftin
Bench, with 5 Vices, Drills, Stocks, Dies a
2 100 Gallon Oil Tanks and 1 50 Gallon
Remington New Typewriter, No. 10; Bicl
The Premises are held for 999 years fr
said rent by adjoining premises of ample v
The Premises may be seen on order fr
Messrs. PORTE

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B. & Co. HOUS
35 WELLIN
CONVENIENT
TO BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY N
This conveniently situated Residence,
dining-room, 3 bright, airy family bedrooms
close range; and usual domestic offices, la
5 o'clock. Photo. Auctioneers' Offices, 3
ALSO A
A select Residue of Furniture and Effe
Tooth Bookcase, ditto Loo Table, with brass
Tables, Gilt Frame Mirrors, Pictures and
Walnut Mirror Door Wardrobe, Mahogany
Mahogany Wardrobes, Gent.'s ditto, dit
Utensils, Mangle, &c.
Furniture on view morning of Sale fro
Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. fees. Furthe

BATTERSB
AT THEIR SALERO
THURSDAY, 19
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BATTERSB
B. & Co. £150 PER AN
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Part of the Lands of Hyltu or Ballyroe
Statute measure, situate in the Electoral D
Yew Simple, subject to a Yearly Charge
Department), and also subject to a Lease d
Ryan for a term of 500 years from the 25t
25th March in each year. Particulars F
Solicitor, 22 O'Connell street, Waterf

B. & Co. WELL-SECU
£26 PER ANNUM, H
LOT 1—No. 2 L
Lease 20th July, 1882, for a ter
NOS. 4, 6 & 8 L
Lease 20th July, 1882, for a ter
LOT 2—NOS. 3
Lease 3rd February, 1882, for a
Further particulars from AUCTI
Andrew street.

OTHER L

FURNITURE

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39 WESTMOI

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WIVERTON, 51 ST.
ON TUESDAY, FEBI
THE EXCELLENT FUR
Comprising chiefly—AUTO-PIANO, by
room Suite, Mahogany Bookcases and
ANTIQUE MAHOGANY BOLDING-TO
Occasional Chairs, Boule and Oak Brac
Carved Walnut Bedroom Suite, and a
Brass Bedsteads and Bedding, and other
Table Glass and China, Books, Kitchen
2 Ladies' Cycles, 1 Gent.'s Triumph de
Roller and Seats, etc. On View the d
1/- each. Purchasers pay 5 per cent.

12 N
(CLOSE TO
ON FRIDAY, THE 20T
ALL THE HIGH-CLASS M
OF THE ABOVE
6ft. Walnut Sideboard, with mirror ba
Tray and Stand, Oak Gate-legged Tal
Stick and Umbrella Stand, Chesterfield
stone Chairs, High-back Elbow Chair,
do Mirror, Tripod Table, Inlaid M.O.P
another with Cross Stretcher and Centre
E-amelled do., Chests of Drawers, in
Bedsteads, Hair and Fibre Mattresses,
Utensils, Linens and Blankets, and Kidde
Cricnle, Muslin and Casement Curtains
four branches; Cut Glass Decanters, Di
and Requisites, Photographic Appliances,
Leather Hand Bags, about 250 Volume
Copper Curfew, Set of Fire Irons, Coal
quantity of Deal and Painted Furnitu
Utensils; Table and Reading Lamps, C
ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE,
Admission to View and Sale by C

SUPERIOR
ON WEDNESDAY,
AT THE SALERO
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE AS

SCARCE AND
CHIEFLY SELECT
ON WED
A Catalogue is being prepared of
works relating to Ireland.

BENNETT & S
AUCTIO

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

The following is a return of the business done on the Dublin and Belfast Stock Exchanges last week in each department, except Consols and War Loans. The day on which the business was done is indicated by the initial letter in parenthesis, and dealings in odd lots are marked by an asterisk:—

DUBLIN.

National Loan—85, 5½ (M.); 95 (T.), 93 (W.), 95 (Th.), 94½ (F.).
Do. Bonds—96 (M.), 94½ (—), 94½ (Th.).
Compensation Stock—91 (M.), 91½ (T.), 92 (W.), 92 (Th.).
5½ p.c. Land Act—82½ (T.), 82½ (Th.).
3 p.c. Land Act—64½ (M.), 64½ (T.).
Belfast 1924 Stock—100 (Th.).
Dublin Stock—97½ (Th.).
Bank of Ireland—287½ (M.), 288 (T.), *290 (W.), 295½, 6, 5c. (F.).
Hibernian Bank—8½ (M.), 8½, ½ (T.), *8½ (W.), 7½ x.d. (Th.), 7½ (F.).
Munster and Leinster Bank—6½ (M.), 6½ (T.), 6½ (W.), 6¼ x.d. (Th.).
National Bank—20½ (M.), 20½ (T.), *20½ (W.), 20½ (Th.), *20½ (F.).
Provincial Bank—*22½ (W.), *22½ (Th.).
Royal Bank—*14½ (M.), 14½ (Th.).
Great Northern Ord.—54½ (M.).
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.—66½ (T.).
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.—67½ (F.).
Great Southern Ord.—*54½ (M.), 54 (T.), 54 (W.), 54½ (Th.), *55½ (F.).
Do. Pref.—48½ (M.), 48½ (T.), 49 (W.), 49 (Th.), 49½ (F.).
Do. Guar.—*52 (M.), 60 (T.), *60 (W.), 60½ (Th.), 60, ½ (F.).
Do. Deb.—69, ½ (M.), 70 (T.), 71 (W.), 71 (Th.), 70 (F.).
Londn. & Belfast Agy.—*24½ (W.).
Canadian Pacific Deb.—91½ (T.).

Alliance Gas—7 (M.), 7, 7½, ½ (T.), 7½ (W.), 7½ (Th.), 7½ (F.).
Alliance Gas Pref.—60 (Th.), 67 (F.).
Arnott Deb.—98 (M.).
Armstrong (A.) Pref.—5½ (W.).
Bleaching—66½ (M.), 66/9, 7/- (W.), 66/3 (Th.).
Bradford Dyers—84/9 (T.), 84/9 (W.), 83/9 (Th.), 82/6, 9d. (F.).
British-American Tobacco—108/6 (M.), 109/- (W.), 108/- (Th.).
Brunner Mond—42/3 (W.), *2½ (Th.), *2½ (F.).
Burmah Oil Pref.—*2½ (W.), *2½ (Th.).
British and Irish Steam Pref.—12/- (Th.).
Burco Ord.—83/6 (T.), 83/6 (W.), 83/6 (Th.).
Burco Pref.—72½, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 72/6 (F.).
Burco Def.—85 (T.), 84 (T.), 84 (F.).
British Controlled Oil Cons.—19/6, 5c. (T.), 21/3 (F.).
British Controlled Oil Pref.—19/6 (T.), 21/1½ (F.).
Cork Trust Pref.—5 (Th.).
Cork Tram Deb.—65 (Th.).
Dublin Tram Deb.—65½ (M.).
Celtics—36/- (M.), 36/3, 7½d. (T.), 36/6, 7½d. (W.), 36/6, 7½d. (Th.), 36/6, 7½d. (F.).
Courtaulds—65/9 (M.), 65/6, 7½d. (T.), 65/6, 7½d. (W.), 65/6 (Th.), 65/9, 7½d. (F.).
Chartered (B.S.A.)—22/- (M.), 22/- (T.), 22/- (W.), 22/- (Th.), 22/- (F.).
Courtaulds—70/9 (M.), 71/3, 5d. (T.), 73/3, 1/9 (W.), 73/3, 1/9 (Th.), 73/3, 1/9 (F.).
Courtaulds Pref.—19/3 (M.), 19/4½, 1½d. (T.), 19/6, 4½d. (W.), 19/3 (Th.), 19/5 (F.).
Dunedin—83 (M.), 82½ (T.), 82½ (W.), 82½ (Th.).
Dunlops—13/4½, 3d. (M.), 13/4½, 3d. (T.), 13/4½, 3d. (W.), 13/4½, 3d. (Th.), 13/7½, 9d. (F.).
Dunlop Pref.—20/- (M.), 20/- (T.), 20/- (W.), 20/- (Th.), 20/- (F.).
Dragboats Electrical Stamps Pref.—50/- (M.).
Dublin Tram Pref.—*½ (T.), ½ (Th.).
Dublin Tram Pref.—*½ (W.).
Distillers Deb.—*85½, 6, 5 (T.), 85½ (W.), 85½ (Th.), 85½ (F.).
Dublin Distillers—5/6 (M.), 5/6 (T.), 44, 5/6 (W.), 5/6 (Th.), 5/6 (F.).
Dublin Distillers Pref.—25/- (M.), 25/- (W.), 25/- (Th.), 25/- (F.).
Dublin Artificial Silk—5/- (M.).
Dublin Brewery—30/- (M.).
Fine Spinners—58/6 (F.).
Guinness—94½, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 94½ (M.), 94½, 3, 2, 1, 94½ (T.), 94½, 3, 2, 1, 94½ (W.), 94½, 3, 2, 1, 94½ (Th.), 94½, 3, 2, 1, 94½ (F.).
Guinness Pref.—12½ (M.), 12 (Th.), 12 (F.).
Grand Canal—*44½ (M.), *44½ (W.), *44½ (Th.).
Hibernian Pref.—*7½ (M.), 7½ (T.), 7½ (W.), 7½ (Th.), 7½ (F.).
Irish Tourist 5 p.c. Pref.—*71½ (M.), 77/6 (W.), 77/6 (Th.).
Irish Tourist 6½ p.c. Pref.—15/- (T.), 16/- (F.).
Imperial Tobacco—*27/6 (M.), *27/6 (W.), 27/6 (Th.), 27/6 (F.).
Imperial Tobacco 5 p.c. Pref.—*88½, 50/-c. (T.), 90½, 50/-c. (W.), 90½, *91d. (Th.), 90½, 24d. (F.).
Irish-American Oil Pref.—10/6 (M.).
Ind Coope—*7½ (M.).
Lower 5 p.c. Pref.—*7½ (F.).
Lever 7 p.c. Pref.—21/7½ (M.), 21/10½ (T.), *22/- (W.), 21/10½ (Th.).
Lever 5 p.c. Pref.—*20/9 (M.), 21/4½ (W.), 21/4½ (Th.), 21/4½ (F.).
Lever Ord.—55/9 (M.), 55/6 (T.), 55/6 (W.), 55/6 (Th.), 55/3 (F.).
Lever x.d.—55/3 (T.).
Marconi Pref.—33/- (F.).
Mexican Eagle Ord.—18 (W.).
Mexican Eagle Pref.—*6 (F.).
Provincial Trust Ord.—*40/- (W.), 40/- (F.).
Parent Trust Ord.—19/10½ (W.), 20/- (F.).
Parent Trust Pref.—*40/- (W.), 40/- (F.).
Parent Trust Pref.—*16 (M.).
Parent Trust Def.—*13 (M.), 13½ (T.), 13 (Th.).
Radio Corp. Pref.—10½ (M.), 10½ (T.), 10½ (W.), 10½ (Th.).
Shell—91/3, 1/9 (M.), 93/3, 3/- (T.), *93/9, 1/d (W.), 92/9, *6d. (Th.), 93/6 (F.).
Shell Trans.—*70½ (M.).
Great Southern Ord.—*54½ (M.), 54 (T.), 54 (W.), 54½ (Th.), *55½ (F.).
Do. Pref.—48½ (M.), 48½ (T.), 49 (W.), 49 (Th.), 49½ (F.).
Do. Guar.—*52 (M.), 60 (T.), *60 (W.), 60½ (Th.), 60, ½ (F.).
Do. Deb.—69, ½ (M.), 70 (T.), 71 (W.), 71 (Th.), 70 (F.).
London & Belfast Agy.—*24½ (W.).
Canadian Pacific Deb.—91½ (T.).

Stock Closing Quotations—Austin Ord., 5/4½; do. B Pref., 8/9; do. Preferred 10 p.c., 9/6; do. Deb., 85; Birmingham Small Arms, 14/-; ditto, 85; Birmingham Small Arms, 5/10½; Binomial Bros., 36/3-; Bowden Brake, 8/10½; Britis Stamping, 23/6; Brooke (J.), 42/6; Calcott Bros., 29/-; Components, 3/6; Dovestry Chain, 30/1½; Crossley Motors, 6/3; Dennis Bros., 50/-; Enfield Cycle, 27/-; Fodens, 31/-; Guy Motors, 6/-; Halford Cycle, 48/-; Hillman Motors, 6/3; Hunters and Moulds, 20/-; Hudson, 25/-; Humber, 30/10½; do. Pref., 17/7½; James Cycle, 16/-; Leyland Motor, 6/6; Lucas (Joseph), 24/6; Mandleys, 5/9; Motor Omnibus, 27/-; do. Pref., 20/6; New Hudson, 15/9; Rhiw (Coventry), 7/-; Rover, 29/9; Rotherv, 19/6; Singer Motors-Whitworth, 8/9; do. Pref., 64/-; S.T.D. Motors, 8/11½; do. Pref., 13/10½; do. A, 10/-; do. Deb., 80; Sunbeam, 103; do. Pref., 87/9; Smith (S.) and Sons Def Ord., 1/1½; Smith's Stamping, 37/6; Standard Motor, 4/-; Star Engineering, 52/-; Stevens (A. C.), 38/9; Straker Squire, 32/-; Swift, 8/6; do. Pref., 20/-; Triumph, 4/6; do. Pref., 20/-; Turner Brass, 75/-; Vauxhall Motor, 6/4½; Vulcan Motor, 3/-; Wolseley Motor Pref., 3/6; do. Deb., 65; Wrigley Engineering, 11/9; do. Pref., 21/4½; do. B Pref., 21/6; Leyland Rubber, 26/-; Forest Trust Ord., 20/6; do. Pref., 15/-; do. Deferred, 40/10½; Stepney Tyres, 9/-; Tyre Investment, 5/6.

TRAFFICS.

Anglo-Argentine Tramways, week to February 4th, increase £3,078; Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway, week to January 31st, increase £1,200; Midland Railway, week to January 31st, increase £890; Paraguay Central Railway, week to January 25th, increase £1,000; Rhodesia Railway, January, decrease £10; Midland Railway, January, decrease £1,596; do. Northern, decrease £425.

COMPANY NOTICES.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (IRELAND).—Notice is hereby given that the next Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 25th day of February, 1925, at 12.30 o'clock p.m., to receive a report from the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1924, for the election of directors and for the transaction of the general business of the Company.
The transfer books for C Debenture Stock will be closed from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
R. STEPHENS, Secretary.
Amiens Street Station.

SLIGO, LEITRIM AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Friday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock, at the Great Northern Railway Hotel, Sligo, to receive a report from the directors on the affairs of the company, and for the general business of the company. The transfer books for C Debenture Stock will be closed from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
R. STEPHENS, Secretary.
Amiens Street Station.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SMALL LOAN REPAID TO THE BANK.

The repayment of the small sum to the Bank, borrowed last Saturday, caused money to be in slightly better demand than usual on a Saturday, but supplies were plentiful and accommodation over the week-end was readily obtained at 2½ and 2¾ per cent., while surplus balances were offered at 2 per cent. and under. Renewals for a day or a week made on the basis of 2¾ per cent. In view of the large amount of Ways and Means advances to be repaid to the Bank, Lombard Street is looking for rather tighter conditions this week. The fact that Treasury Bill maturities are £10,000,000 in excess of new Bills to be paid for next week does not affect the market, as the latter has already sold the greater part of its holding of February Treasuries to the banks. There was practically nothing doing in discounts, and rates were steady at previous levels. Fine two months' bills were called 3⅛ per cent., and three and four months maturities 3¼ per cent. Second-hand Treasuries were round about 3¼ per cent., with scarcely any business doing. Silver was 1d. better on Indian buying at 32⅝d. per ounce for spot and 32½d. for forward delivery.

Bank Rate Discount (changed July 8, 1925), 4%

60 days (fine)	2⅛				
3 months	2¼	2⅜	Trade	4	4½
4 months	2¼	2⅜		4½	4⅝
6 months	2⅜	2½		4⅝	4¾

Loans to bullion dealers for one month 2½%
Loans to bullion dealers for two months 2¾%
Discount allowed on Treasury Bills at call 2¾%
Discount between, at call 2¾%
Discount between, at call 2⅝%

In the foreign exchange market the principal feature was the weakness of sterling, the New York rate falling to 4.77⅛ dollars, following the receipt of lower advices from the other side. France and Italy were steady while Dutch, Swiss, German and Scandinavian currencies appreciated with the dollar. Mid-European exchanges were also better in some cases. In the South American group, Buenos Aires and Rio were a shade harder, while Uruguayan and Chilian currencies weakened. Rupees were maintained at 1s. 6d. 1s. 6d. 32nd. Japanese further improved to 1s. 7d. 1s. 7½d. The following are closing quotations:—

	February 7.	February 6.
Alexandria	97⅛	97⅛
Amsterdam	11.85¾ 11.86¼	11.87½ 88
Argentine	45⅝	45⅝ 47.38
Barcelona	23.40	23.45 47.40
Belgium	63.44	63.46 50.10
Bombay	1s. 6 1-32d.	1s. 6d.
Brazil	3.93	3.93 3.95
Buenos Aires	39.03	39.15 39.25
Calcutta	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Copenhagen	18.46	18.50 18.15
Constantinople	1.70	1.70
Finland	1.92	1.92
Germany	20.90	20.90 —
Hong Kong	2.31¾	2.31¾ —
Italy	92.50	92.50 92.75
Japan	1s. 7 1-32d.	1s. 7 1-32d.
Kobe	1s. 7 1-32d.	1s. 7 1-32d.
Madrid	23.41	23.45 23.43
Montreal	4.76¾	4.76¾ 4.76¾
New York	4.77⅛	4.76⅞ 4.76⅞
Norway	17.73	17.75 17.74
Portugal	4.77⅛	4.78 4.78
Rio	1s. 2 7-32d.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Roumania	31.30	31.30 31.27
Russia	26.00	26.00 26.00
Spain	23.74	24.70 24.80 25.00
Stockholm	18.46	18.50 18.15
Sydney	0.95	0.95 0.95
Vienna	3.87	3.87 3.87
Warsaw	25.00	25.00 25.00
Yokohama	1s. 7 1-32d.	1s. 7 1-32d.

Investments—
Bank of England 28,057,813 28,057,813 28,057,813
Discounts & Advances 6,017,812 6,055,332 6,223,028
Other Securities 7,019,416 6,979,896 7,173,562
Total reserve 14,644,989 14,644,989 14,644,989
Coin and Bullion 42,075,802 42,035,322 42,202,017
Total assets 56,448,985 57,705,048 74,464,655
Public deposits 2,775,000 2,775,000 2,775,000
Other deposits 41,219,416 41,179,896 41,373,562
Total liabilities 44,644,989 44,644,989 44,644,989
Proportion of reserve to liabilities 94.34 94.17 94.57
Bank rate 4% 4% 4%
Consols 57½ 57½ 57½
Silver 32 5-16d. 32 5-16d. 32 5-16d.
Clearings £287,000,000 £289,000,000 £288,000,000 £43,000,000

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

CORK AND MACROOM DIRECT RAILWAY CO.—The directors have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., less income tax, on the Ordinary £4 shares, making with the interim dividend already paid 5 per cent. for the year, as against 4 per cent. in 1923.

JOHNSTON, MOONEY AND O'BRIEN—The report of its directors to be presented at the meeting of the Company, to-day, at Bank House, Dublin, on Tuesday, February 17, at 2.30, states that the profits for the year 1924, after providing for all charges, expenses and directors' and auditors' remuneration, and after payment of current expenses and directors' and auditors' remuneration, and after payment of current expenses and directors' and auditors' remuneration, and after payment of current

MINISTERIAL CAMPAIGN.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE VISITS CAVAN.

STATE'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

A REPLY TO THE PESSIMISTIC CRITICS.

COUNTY CAVAN.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

CAVAN, Sunday.

President Cosgrave had a warm welcome here to-day, when he addressed a meeting in support of Dr. O'Reilly, the Cumann na nGaedheal candidate.

He said that if there was one thing more than another that was agitating the minds of the people and forming much of the ammunition that was being fired at the Government it was the economic situation—the poor harvest, the bad business, and the adverse trade balance. The possibility that those factors would arise was in his mind in December, 1921, when a very important question was being considered by Dail Eireann. He pointed out then that the economic situation had run against many other countries, and he put it to the people of Cavan that if they had not made peace with the British Government they would not have avoided the bad harvest or remedied the adverse balance. Moreover, they would not, with their depleted resources, have been able to continue the fight. No economist that he knew had suggested that in those circumstances they should have continued the fight while still reeling from the blows inflicted on them.

FRUITS OF PEACE.

As a result of the peace that they made they got back the British Government something like one and a half millions that had been withheld from the local grants for hospitals, medical charities, etc. From that day they had been able to make available for those purposes money that could not have been available if they had continued the fight. Instead of grumbling, as at present, about the continuance of slightly higher taxation they would have been broken and bent, and while that was happening the fortunes and destines of the country would have been played with by those who postured as great patriots, but whose patriotism was much less than that of the great man whom Cavan five years before elected as its representative.

Having referred to money paid in compensation, President Cosgrave went on to say that they had made peace with a nation that had been almost enemy for seven centuries.

"We are now, he declared, "co-equal members of the same commonwealth of nations. During the two or three years that your Parliament has been functioning has its absolute independence been interfered in any way? There has not been even attempted interference. The Chairman, with Mr. Gwynn, stood for the principle that the Government of the present has kept its word with us.

"If there is one real drawback in the peaceful settlement we made at that time, it is the fact that there are six counties separated from the Motherland; that there is a line drawn that separates a portion of the country from the whole. There again I challenge the political acumen of those opposing us in this election. Within the past six months a party that does not represent 20 per cent. of those up there, wishing to be associated with us, challenged an election.

A BLUNDER.

"I would put one question to them: Has the position of the Nationalists been improved by reason of a contest, when before we could point to an unbroken continuity of expression in the ballot boxes for their restoration to the land which gave us birth? There is now one break owing to a political blunder of the first magnitude. There was a time when people who made such a blunder would get from the people such an answer that they would never be heard again.

"I hope that when the irregular candidate goes around looking for votes he will be told that there is no confidence in the County of Cavan in political leaders that they could suggest such a course as a contest up there."

The President next asked his audience to compare the condition of the country in 1922 with its condition in 1925. A large number of Acts dealing with every phase of country life had been passed. Even in the six counties, where they boasted of the soundness of their finances, and of the fact that they had an Empire of almost boundless resources to draw on for their credit, they had not yet succeeded in giving to their people the advantages which the Free State had given to its people under the Land Act of 1923. In addition, they had reorganised the judiciary and the railway system, and had brought into operation many other useful Acts.

8,000 HOUSES.

By 31st December next nearly eight thousand houses would have been built by money put up by the Government of Ireland, and many houses had been reconstructed so as to be made habitable. That was a fair record considering the turmoil that reigned during a considerable portion of the past four years. Something like two millions would be made available for the construction of roads and bridges.

Turning to his opponents, President Cosgrave said that he remembered reading that the chief of the Irregulars had said that he never stood for destruction. If he did not, who did, or why was that destruction stopped ago, had been able to do anything more than promise them 20s. a week old age pension, payable in a dugout in the Ox Mountains. (Laughter.)

"I think," remarked the President, "that in politics, as in other matters, it is well to be honest, and since he did not stand for destruction, I think that he should tell us who stood for it."

"During the past few months," the President continued, "quite a new order has appeared on the horizon. It is composed of four classes—the *Morning Post*, the *Daily Mail*, the leader of a late political party in Ireland, and the leader of a still later party. Everyone of these is filled with pessimism, and all express their great concern about the dangers of the country, and say that we are approaching bankruptcy and that rates are high. None of them sees any hope for the future.

TWO CARDINAL SINS.

"Well, anyone who does not see any hope for the future should be sent about his business. (Laughter.) Two cardinal sins are despair and presumption. It may be that they will charge us with presumption, but we have never despaired, and we are not going to despair. (Applause.) One has only to take stock of the country to see what ground there is for pessimism.

"Having examined the various commercial and other institutions, the records of investments outside the country, the money in our banks, and so on, is there any man that can say that this country is bankrupt? The wish sometimes is father to the thought, and probably the pessimist would like to see us bankrupt. At the end of 1925 the total indebtedness of this country will not be more than £13,000,000."

Cavan had in Dr. O'Reilly a man who stood where President Griffith stood, who was prepared to face the danger that General Collins faced, and who backed his hopes on the people of Cavan. "I know," added the President, "that the people of Cavan will see that he has not placed his hope in them in vain."

The Rev. Dr. Cooney, Adm., presided at the meeting, which was also addressed by Mr. J. K. Walsh, Captain Henry Harrison and the candidate.

NORTH MAYO.

MR. DE VALERA AND THE TREATY.

MINISTER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BALLINA, Sunday.

The election campaign in North Mayo was continued to-day in support of Professor Tierney's candidature. Messrs. J. Burke, Minister for Local Government; P. Hogan, Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Eamon Duggan, T.D.; Mr. George Nichols, T.D., the candidate, Mr. Michael Davis, Mr. P. Ruane, and others spoke in various districts.

Mr. Burke addressed a meeting at Geesala, in Erris, forty miles from Ballina, this morning after Mass. The speakers at Lacken which is in the extreme north of the constituency, were Messrs. Duggan and Nichols. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Davis spoke at Ballycastle; Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. J. T. Ruane at Rake street and Keenagh. The weather was very bad.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The speakers at a big rally at Knockmore, six miles north of Ballina, on Sunday afternoon were Messrs. Fitzgerald, Duggan, Tierney, Nichols, Davis, and Ruane. The attendance, having regard to the weather, was large.

Mr. Tierney, who had a rousing reception, said that he did not seek their votes for himself or for President Cosgrave or any individual, but for the simple plain principle that the people of Ireland were the only people who had the right to govern Ireland. The Government had a definite policy to help the people. The Government had been faced with a campaign of the most villainous kind that had ever been waged in that or any other country, and if they had to continue to keep the Treaty the issue still it was because it was challenged by the so-called Republicans.

Speaking of the allegation that the Government attacked the Courts, all that he (Mr. Tierney) had to say was that it was a pity it was not attacked sooner. (Loud cheers.)

MR. DE VALERA AS CHANCELLOR.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that their opponents did not tell them how they proposed to get a Republic, or how the Irish people would be consulted as to whether they got a Republic. When he and Mr. Eamon Duggan brought back the Treaty from London they searched for Mr. de Valera and found him about to attend a dance anniversary celebration at the Mansion House. He asked Mr. de Valera to read this Treaty now. He had been made Chancellor of the National University and what was disturbing him when they came back with the Treaty was not what it meant for the people of this country, but whether he should attend this celebration in the white, hat and robes of the Chancellor, or in the ordinary coat and trousers like the rest of them. Mr. de Valera was President of Dail Eireann, but had never been President of the Republic. He took that title himself in America, and the first thing to do when he came back was to apologise to the Dail Cabinet for having usurped that title. Mr. Derrig and others now sought the people's votes when they could not be their masters.

Mr. Duggan outlined the Treaty negotiations, and said that Mr. de Valera and those proclaiming themselves Republicans were nothing less than shams and humbugs.

Mr. Nichols said that there was no man, woman or child in North Mayo for whom Dr. Madden, who was selected a short time

A young wolf was killed in the Lebies Wood, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, this being the first wolf seen in Northern France since the severe winter of 1874.

The truth about

Indigestion

THE clear-cut truth about Indigestion and other such stomach disorders is that *the cause is acidity*, and if you overcome this, the whole trouble will go. The quick, sure, harmless way to get rid of the troublesome acidity is to take Bisurated Magnesia, a remedy prescribed by Doctors and used in hospitals. This neutralises the harmful acid *instantly*, thus stopping distress *instantly*; it positively prevents all possibility of dangerous fermentation and gastric conditions, and ensures normal, healthy digestion. Thousands of people in all parts of the world have written praising Bisurated Magnesia, and because millions of packages are sold every year it is possible to obtain this high-grade preparation at any chemists for 1/3d. a package, powder form or 1/1d. for tablets. REMEMBER—

Doctors prescribe 'Bisurated' Magnesia

Bisurated Ltd., London, N.W.1.

ROSCOMMON.

WHAT WOULD COME IF THE TREATY WERE DENOUNCED.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

BOYLE, Sunday.

At Boyle to-day Mr. Kevin O'Higgins and other members of the Dail addressed a public meeting in support of the Cumann na nGaedheal candidate for Roscommon, Mr. Martin Conlon. Although the weather was exceedingly wild and wet, the meeting was largely attended, and there were few interruptions.

Mr. T. Devine presided.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, who was cordially received, said that in a few weeks' time they would choose between two candidates with two distinct programmes for the future policy of the country. Mr. Conlon stood for the maintenance of the Treaty and the Constitution, and for utilising all the resources at the disposal of the nation. His opponent asked them to agree with him in repudiating the Treaty and tearing up the Constitution—putting their fortunes and the fortunes of the country back into the melting pot. If they did what Mr. O'Kelly asked, they would be lucky if they worked round to the same point of stability as at present, after years of strife and chaos.

Mr. de Valera had been telling them that he stood where he stood in 1917. So did the Nelson Pillar. The latter fact was about as useful to the people of Roscommon. (Laughter.) He did not know where Mr. de Valera stood in 1917, but he knew where Mr. de Valera stood in 1921. He stood for the recognition of His Britannic Majesty as head of the Associated States, and he stood for a yearly money contribution to the King's personal revenue as the outward and visible sign of his headship of the Associated States. That was where he stood in 1921. Mr. Austin Stack stood with him, and these two men later on urged a lot of young volunteers to cut their country's throat to the tune of "existing Republic." When was the "existing Republic" when Mr. de Valera dictated the oath across the Cabinet table and said that it was good enough for him?

TIME TO GROW UP.

They had to face the facts. Mr. de Valera hated facts as a cat hated water, and they had to rub those facts into him during the next few weeks. It was time that they grew up and recognised that they could not just live in a world of make-believe. If they denounced the Treaty and tore up the Constitution, it would not mean that by the mere act of doing that they would get international recognition of the Irish Republic. It would be more likely to mean a Crown Colony, and it would certainly mean the loss of the North-East, as well as sequestration of rents.

If they thought he was wrong, they should vote for Mr. Conlon's opponent. Staying at home was a cowardly course. They should no stay at home and then say that the country was going to the dogs. The country was in the keeping of the adult population. If they wanted to tear up the Treaty and to go another round with England, they would vote for Mr. Conlon's opponent. He (Mr. O'H.) believed in the settlement that Michael Collins signed, and died in saving, they would vote for Mr. Conlon.

Not only had they given back Ireland to its people, but upon that foundation—even during the stress and strain of the years 1920-1924—had raised the main structure around which the nation would grow. The Dail and Seanad had been set up for the purpose of exercising all the powers of government in the name of the nation. The administrative machinery of the country had been overhauled to make it more suitable to Ireland's needs, and in many different ways the people had been given control during the past few years of the tremendous powers for the good of the people that were gripped in those institutions.

A DIFFERENT PROBLEM.

The problem of 1925 was very different from that of 1919. It was the problem of feeding the hungry, relieving distress, re-organising industries, increasing trade, reducing taxation, and laying the foundations of a housing policy that would give the people proper housing accommodation, where training and education might be brought to them to fit them for the conditions of their lives, and to give the dislocated people to deal with the national problems, or to face any national loss. The Government had done much already in connection with those problems.

Portion of the people's problem must take measures to inform and control by their opinions the people who had the government of the country immediately in their hands. He drew attention to the recent work of the Dublin County Council in connection with the road transport question; to the setting up of a Committee of Employers and Employees to inquire into tariff reform; to the All-Ireland Conference on Unemployment in Dublin on 2nd February, as typical instances of the fact that there was a great awakening among the people to the great powers that lay in their hands. The utilisation of those powers was the only thing that would make them a great nation.

One of the Irregular speakers at last Sunday's meeting had stated that to-day "Ireland was the cockpit of every dirty-living profiteering nation in the world." Instead of that being so, Belgium admitted Irish cattle to-day without the ten days quarantine they had imposed and Belgium from reliable sources showed that in Switzerland, at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Poles, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, all vied with one another in showing esteem and friendship to the representatives of Ireland, because they realised that they were men who were bravely facing the work of building up a nation.

DUBLIN.

MR. SEARS ON MR. DE VALERA'S POLICY.

OUTSIDE MANUFACTURERS ATTACKED.

Mr. William Sears, T.D., who was accompanied by Mr. Frank Lavin, addressed several meetings in South Roscommon yesterday.

Speaking at Ballyforan, where the Rev. P. J. Neary, Parish Priest, presided, Mr. Sears said that a great change had come over the question of those who were fighting against the Treaty. Not only had the fashion of the bomb and petrol can passed away, but the gentleman who canvassed the electors with a gun was now more retiring in his ways. After all the destruction that he had wrought, Mr. de Valera must feel that he had a terrible nerve to come now, so nice and civil, asking people for their votes. Why did he not try that plan in 1922, and save us all the destruction?

Though the Free State now had full control over its laws, land, money, and education, the Republicans pretended that the Irish people were not supreme. There was much yet to be won. They had got rid of the British soldier, but there was a more insidious enemy yet to be beaten—the dumper of foreign-made goods, of which their shops were full. The foreign manufacturer, he said, has crushed the Irish manufacturer. Our mills are shut, our workmen idle; millions of Irish money goes to keep the foreign artisan busy, while the Irish artisan starves. When the Treaty was won we begged Mr. de Valera to help us to win the rest, and with a united front we could have made a great advance. You can imagine how the foreign dumper laughed when he saw Irishmen fighting while he walked off with the spoils.

Continuing, Mr. Sears said that the Irish language had yet to be saved, and would have been nearly peace, nearer to restoration if there had been no civil war. Perhaps the foulest mark left behind by foreign rule was the congested districts. There was an urgent, piteous appeal for the division of the ranches. Why did not Mr. de Valera join with them in hastening that work, and ending the awful misery and hardship of the people. The hovels of the poor were a disgrace to civilisation. The people were pleading to be saved from them. Burning the mansions and breaking the bridges had delayed the day of relief, and for every day of despair caused by this delay Mr. de Valera was responsible.

NORTHERN EDUCATION ACT.

On the 22nd inst. every congregation in the Glenflesk Presbytery will be asked to pass resolutions demanding that clause 68 of the Northern Ireland Education Act, so far as the clauses relating to religious instruction in elementary schools are concerned,

FREE-STATE BY-ELECTION CANDIDATES.

Constituencies and Late Members.	Cumann na nGaedheal.	Republican.	Labour and Farmers. Independents.
NORTH DUBLIN (Mr. Cosgrave) (Mr. M'Garry and Frank Cahill).	Denial O'Connor, Patrick Leonard.	Oscar Traynor.	Denis Cullen (Lab.) S. Milroy (Ind.)
SOUTH DUBLIN (Gen. M'Carthy).	T. J. Hennessy.	M. J. O'Mullane.	Thos. Lawlor (Lab.)
CARLOW-KILKENNY (Denis Gibbons).	Thomas Bolger.	Michael Barry.	
SLIGO-LEITRIM (Mr. Alfred M'Cabe and Peter Carter).	J. Mannion, Martin Roddy.	Frank O'Beirne, Samuel Roh.	
CAVAN (Sean Milroy).	J. J. O'Reilly.	Phillip Baxter.	John F. O'Hanlon (Farmers).
NORTH MAYO (Jas. M'Grath).	Michael Tierney.	Thomas Derrig.	
ROSCOMMON (H. J. Finlay).	Martin Conlon.	J. J. O'Kelly.	

BISHOP'S WARNING.

WHY MINISTRY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

BALLYMOTE, Sunday.

At a meeting in Ballaghaderreen in support of the Cumann na nGaedheal candidate for Roscommon to-day, a letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Morrisroe, Bishop of Achonry, stating that the defeat of the Government at the polls would mean that the country would return to a state of confusion, with a repetition of all the horrors through which the people had recently passed. "One finds it hard to believe that there are sensible persons who could be guilty of such a suicidal act as that would be."

The Ministry, the Bishop added, was doing much to alleviate the distress that prevailed in many places by feeding the hungry, lighting the fires of the cheerless hearths, and opening up avenues of employment. Had they not in their advent to power been faced by the huge task of restoring order, and subsequently of repairing the damage done by wanton destruction, they would now be in a better position to minister to the clamant needs of the country.

The Rev. J. Spellman, Adm., presided.

MR. MULCAHY.

Mr. Mulcahy recalled Parnell's words spoken at Cincinatti on the 20th February, 1880: "When we have given Ireland to the people of Ireland we shall have laid the foundation upon which the build up our Irish nation." Unlike Mr. de Valera, who had come there a week ago to tell them that he had nothing but "the same story that he told them six years ago when he was there before," the Free State Government was the same as then, Mr. Mulcahy said he had to tell them that during that six short years Ireland had been given back to the people of Ireland through the Irish people themselves, men and women, under vigorous and prudent leadership; that even if in the giving back six counties—six particular counties—had been given back separately to the people of these six separate counties, it would be found that the people of those counties would never repudiate the fact that they were Irish, or that they were of the Irish nation, and that the essential dividing line in the structure of the nation was a passing one.

Not only had they given back Ireland to its people, but upon that foundation—even during the stress and strain of the years 1920-1924—had raised the main structure around which the nation would grow. The Dail and Seanad had been set up for the purpose of exercising all the powers of government in the name of the nation. The administrative machinery of the country had been overhauled to make it more suitable to Ireland's needs, and in many different ways the people had been given control during the past few years of the tremendous powers for the good of the people that were gripped in those institutions.

A DIFFERENT PROBLEM.

The problem of 1925 was very different from that of 1919. It was the problem of feeding the hungry, relieving distress, re-organising industries, increasing trade, reducing taxation, and laying the foundations of a housing policy that would give the people proper housing accommodation, where training and education might be brought to them to fit them for the conditions of their lives, and to give the dislocated people to deal with the national problems, or to face any national loss. The Government had done much already in connection with those problems.

Portion of the people's problem must take measures to inform and control by their opinions the people who had the government of the country immediately in their hands. He drew attention to the recent work of the Dublin County Council in connection with the road transport question; to the setting up of a Committee of Employers and Employees to inquire into tariff reform; to the All-Ireland Conference on Unemployment in Dublin on 2nd February, as typical instances of the fact that there was a great awakening among the people to the great powers that lay in their hands. The utilisation of those powers was the only thing that would make them a great nation.

One of the Irregular speakers at last Sunday's meeting had stated that to-day "Ireland was the cockpit of every dirty-living profiteering nation in the world." Instead of that being so, Belgium admitted Irish cattle to-day without the ten days quarantine they had imposed and Belgium from reliable sources showed that in Switzerland, at a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Poles, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, all vied with one another in showing esteem and friendship to the representatives of Ireland, because they realised that they were men who were bravely facing the work of building up a nation.

DUBLIN.

NOT CERTAIN.

REPUBLICAN DOUBTS IN SOUTH CITY.

Addressing a meeting yesterday afternoon in College Green, Dublin, Mr. M. J. O'Mullane, Republican candidate for Dublin City, South, said that they were not at all certain of winning the contest, and for that reason he urged all Republicans to exercise the franchise. At the last by-election, which they lost, a very large number of Republicans refrained from voting.

He protested against the manner in which the police had interfered at the meeting held by the Government Party at College Green on the previous Sunday, and the treatment which, he alleged, people had received at the hands of "gun-thugs." The Dublin Metropolitan Police should learn that their duty was to protect the people, and not to take sides in an election contest. If such a thing occurred again he would consider the question of raising a force to protect the people. Irish people were not supreme. The Budget proposals pending the election, but it proposed a reduction of income tax on large salaries and the incomes of Unionists and others in order to secure their support. The Republicans were committed, as the Free State was, to any large payments to Great Britain for arms or aeroplanes, which had been used against the country in the fight for freedom.

The present Government was now in the position of paying pensions to ex-members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, some of whom had joined the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and the amount of these pensions was deducted from their pay by Sir James Craig. The result was that the Free State was helping to pay those men to carry on against their people in the North. Other pensioners had bought farms in Canada, and were shipping cattle in competition with the cattle produced in the Free State.

He complained that four British civil servants had recently been appointed in the Free State at salaries of £900 each, a figure in excess of the amount paid to men of similar grade in the Free State.

Madame Markievicz said that they had been accused of talking too much nonsense and too little idealism. What they really stood for was the Republic for which Wolfe Tone died. He was a great idealist as well as an economist.

Professor Arthur Clery presided.

THE FAUGH-A-BALLAGHS.

In our list of "Books Received" in last Friday's issue, we acknowledged "The First Battalion Faugh-a-Ballagh in the Great War," by Brigadier-General A. R. Burrowes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Gale and Polden, 30s. net). We are asked to state that a cheaper edition is issued at 8s. 6d. net.

LEITRIM AND SLIGO.

HIGH TAXATION.

MINISTER TO PRESS FOR A REDUCTION.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SLIGO, Sunday.

To-day meetings were held in North-West Sligo in the interests of Cumann na nGaedheal candidates, and were addressed by Mr. McGilligan, Minister of Industry and Commerce; Mr. O'Sullivan, T.D.; Mr. D. McCullagh, Professor O'Sullivan, and Mr. Roddy, candidate for Sligo.

At Rathglass Canon Tully, who presided, advised the people not to be hoodwinked by any of the leaders of a policy which offered them nothing but a war with England. He quoted extracts from Document Number 2, and said that it gave them no more than they had under the Treaty.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER.

Mr. McGilligan said that the Government had had one important measure which affected the vital industry of the country. They had passed a Land Bill which made the farmer the owner of his own holding, and when it came to have the land divided it would be essential for them to have representatives in the Dail to look after their interests. If they did not return the present candidate they would have themselves to blame for anything that might occur in the future. The Government had passed a Housing Act, for housing, roads and drainage. Of the money allocated for road repairs a considerable sum still remains unexpended, and if they had not representatives in the Dail their claims for a portion of the money would not be pressed. If they waited for a division of the land until the Republic was established and functioning, they would have to wait for a considerable time. They had these factors to consider—the war against Britain, the civil strife in Ireland, three of the worst seasons that the country had ever experienced, and in face of these the Government had brought the country to a position of stability. The people complained that the division of land was slow, but it was only because of the magnitude of the problem which the Government had undertaken. People who had been used to cheap money found that taxation was too high. He agreed that if was high, and said that it would be his duty as Minister of Industry and Commerce to press that whatever remission of taxation could be given would be given this year, because otherwise it would mean further unemployment and depression.

Professor O'Sullivan said that this was an issue in which the people had to exercise their discretion and judgment, and it would be more criminal for them to abstain from voting than if they voted for the Republican candidate.

TO SURVIVE OR GO UNDER.

Mr. Martin Roddy, the candidate, said that it was a question whether this small country was going to survive or go under. Their opponents did not tell them how they were to deal with the British Army or Navy, or how they were to get rid of the 50,000 or 60,000 "Specials" in the North. On the other hand, they had a Government that had brought the country from a state of disorder to ordered conditions, and he instanced the Land Bill and the Dairy Produce Bill as two of the most important and far-reaching measures that had been passed.

Messrs. D. McCullagh, J. McGoldrick, R. J. Purcell and W. J. Caffrey also spoke.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE LOSS ON THE POST OFFICE.

The Republican Party held meetings at Gurteen, Cloonloo, Ballintrillick, Cliffoney, Straidhills, Ransboro, Kilmacilgue, and Tourlestrane. The speakers included Messrs. F. Carty, T.D.; P. C. Kenny, T.D., O'Beirne, William Paul, D. A. Mulcahy, D. O'Donovan, Michael Nevin (Mayor of Sligo), C. P. Roche, Philip Ryan, Conor Maguire, Mrs. Mulcahy, and Miss Buckley. The attendances were good, and the speakers were accorded a patient hearing.

At Ballintrillick Mr. Paul, of Dublin, said that under the Free State administration the Post Office was being run at a loss of one and a quarter millions yearly, in spite of the fact that the cost to the public was greater than ever before. At the same time the English Post Office made a profit of ten millions. They were, he said, paying £60,000 a year for secret service, £60,000 for propaganda, and £40,000 for a Governor-General.

Mr. O'Donovan, in asking the people to vote for the Republican candidates, asked was a man like Martin Roddy, the Cumann na nGaedheal candidate, pledged to sit, act, and vote with that party any use to the farmers. He asked the people to join the Republicans on the path to independence by voting for O'Beirne and Holt. They wished to give the lie to the statement that it was the Republicans who caused the civil war in Ireland. The button for civil war was pressed by Churchill and Lloyd George.

SLIGO TOWN MEETING.

A largely-attended meeting under Republican auspices was held in Sligo to-night, at which the Mayor presided.

Mr. Frank Carty, T.D., who was enthusiastically received, said that the reason given by Messrs. McCabe and Carter for resigning their seats in the Dail was that an Irish interpretation was not put on the Treaty, and that the Government was completely in the hands of old civil servants and the old ascendancy party. Those who advocated the acceptance of the Treaty told the people that in it they had all the freedom that they wanted, that it would bring peace and prosperity to the country; but from it an oath of allegiance was sworn to the English King. The peace is brought on a bloody war, and the prosperity had proved to be the most acute poverty, in some places bordering on starvation. Drainage and other schemes were promised by the Government, but the only drainage carried out with effect by the Government was the drainage of the manhood and womanhood of Ireland. He appealed to the people to vote for the Republic as they did in 1918, and to endorse their appreciation of the sacrifices which were nobly made by the soldiers of the Irish Republic.

Mr. Frank O'Beirne said that it was not true that they were out for blood. There never was an honest man or a good soldier that did not hate the sight of blood, and they refused to be both. They did not murder their prisoners. They were asked why did they blow up this bridge and burn that railway station. These things were done as a military necessity. They were not responsible for the war in 1922 and 1923, and were not, therefore, responsible for the destruction that followed. That was the only explanation that they had to give, and they had no apology to offer.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

The Rev. G. C. Phair, Rector of Kilrush, Co. Kerry, has been appointed Rector of Rathkeale and Nantenan, Diocese of Limerick. Mr. Phair is a graduate of Durham and was ordained in 1907 at Truro. He has been connected with the United Diocese of Limerick and Ardfert since 1906. Rathkeale is an important country parish. Good congregations attend at the two Churches, and provision is made for the stipend of a curate, for whom a house is available in Nantenan. Mr. Phair's removal from his present parish will be much regretted by his people, not least by the children of the parochial school.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Classes for Junior Accounts, Clerkships now working—Miss Bean's Civil Service and Commercial College, 4 and 5 Nassau street.—(Advt.)

CARLOW-KILKENNY.

MR. DE VALERA WANTS FREE STATE VOTED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

INTERPRETATION OF AN OATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KILKENNY, Sunday.

Mr. de Valera was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by a large crowd on his arrival in Kilkenny to-day.

Mr. de Valera said that one of the people who spoke in Kilkenny on the 1st inst. in support of the Free State Government's candidate declared that they could vote the Free State out of existence. Well, said Mr. de Valera, that was what the Republicans wanted the people to do.

Replying to an interrupter, Mr. de Valera dealt with the circumstances in which he gave his interpretation of the Dail oath in 1921. In the private session, believing that he would be nominated for the Presidency, and knowing the proposals which they had to submit to England, he said that he interpreted the oath as binding on himself to do the best for the country. By that he meant not to swear an oath to a foreign constitution, but to be loyal to the Irish Constitution which they already had; not to subvert the Republican Parliament and Government for all Ireland, but to allow of such a variation of the foreign policy of the Dail as would enable them to agree to an external association with Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand on equal terms.

Later when the oath in the Treaty was discussed, he said that he could not agree to it, but if England wanted an oath which would pledge them to be faithful to this bargain, they would be prepared to give her such an oath, and recognise the King as the head of the principal State of the association.

NO FIGUREHEAD.

In the Treaty an oath was taken to a Constitution that was made in England. Some Irish people were misled by the statement that the King was only a figure head even in England; but the British Cabinet ruled that the King and his representative in Ireland could refuse his assent to an Act passed by the so-called sovereign assembly, and even if he gave his assent without their permission, they could recall him.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins had told them that he would not stand a cock for the difference between the Treaty and his (Mr. de Valera's) proposals. If that were so why did Mr. Lloyd George threaten immediate and terrible war? They also told that the personal conditions of the country was due to the Republicans. Free State Ministers estimated the damage at fifty millions, others at forty millions, and others at twenty millions, but he could not make the damage amount to one and a quarter millions. "There has been terrible damage done to the country, but we," declared Mr. de Valera, "were not responsible for that damage.

"We want you to vote for the extinction of the Free State; we want your to say that it has not rightful existence. No man who knows this country can vote for the Free State any faithfulness or allegiance. We do not respect it, neither shal we ave help it to function. We stand for the complete independence of this country as proclaimed in 1918, and to give our lives for the maintenance of it, if necessary.

WHAT HE WOULD DO.

"If you vote for the extinction of the Free State, we will demand that all the machinery of government be handed over to us and we shall then see whether these people have got such a respect for the will of the people as they pretend to have."

Their first duty was to reaffirm their allegiance to their own State, and not to the State that had been imposed upon them. They must remember that at one time there were only four representatives in the Southern Ireland Parliament, and he hoped that the day was not far off when the present representation would be only four. When that day came they hoped to have the machinery of the Government in their own hands, and the Irish people, not the British Cabinet, would be the master.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

DRAINAGE OF THE BARROW TO BE TAKEN UP.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CARLOW, Sunday.

Meetings were held at Leighlinbridge, Bagenalstown and Borris to-day in support of Mr. Thomas Bolger, Cumann na nGaedheal candidate.

The principal meeting was at Bagenalstown, where 2,000 people were present. The Very Rev. M. Cullen, P.P., presided.

Mr. Thomas Bolger, the candidate, said that he stood for the Government, because it was the only Government capable of putting the country on its feet from the economic, political and financial points of view. (Cheers.) The Countess Markievics said in Hackestown that the country had progressed economically, financially and politically during the past few years, and he agreed with her. But that was an unintentional compliment which she paid to the present Government.

Mr. Finian Lynch, Minister of Fisheries, said that, coming to Carlow, he noticed a lot of painting on the walls: "Vote for Barry" and something about seventy-seven executions. That was a question which the Government was prepared to face, and these were the things their opponents were putting up in lieu of a policy. If, he added, there were seventy-seven executions they were necessary in order to make the people the masters in their own country. The policy of their opponents had been the destruction of the roads, railways and bridges all over the country. They had got nothing except the invention of catch-cries, and by their achievements in the past there was not much hope for anything in the future.

Mr. Lynch then dealt with the legislative achievements of the Government, and referred to the measures to improve the agricultural industry which would enable farmers to compete successfully with their foreign rivals, particularly Denmark. The Government would shortly introduce a bill for the drainage of the Barrow, which would give much needed employment, and reclaim about 55,000 acres. In 1923 the Government passed the Military Service Act, which he considered the most generous Act passed by the Government of any country. It provided annuities for men wounded in the fight against the British and who afterwards joined the National Army.

Senator Irwin said that Mr. Bolger stood for the only policy that could bring peace and prosperity to the country. Certain people were asking for their support without putting any policy before them. (Applause.) They had the Government's legislative achievements before them, and they could judge that Government by the work they had done for the material welfare of the country.

Mr. P. J. Egan, T.D., said that Mr. Thomas Bolger, the Government candidate, knew the requirements of an agricultural district like Carlow, and he was prepared, if elected, to go into the Dail and further the economic welfare of the country. On the other hand, they had Mr. Barry, a candidate of the Republican Party, who was not prepared to go into the nation's Parliament, where the work of the nation was being carried out.

Mr. Egan, continuing, said that he was satisfied that it would pay the farmer to grow beet. The farmer got £2 a ton for beet delivered and delivered at the factory. The beet is sent to the factory and the sugar is extracted, and the farmer gets the best pulp back. That would be better food for cattle than raw mangolds or turnips. It would give a great fillip to winter dairying in Ireland.

Father Cullen said that he would ask every elector to take a personal interest in the forthcoming elections. They should consider which cause was deserving of support and which led them to prosperity and good government. If they considered that they were serving the best interests of the country by voting for the Republican principle, then they should vote for it. If they considered that prosperity lay in the direction of the Treaty, they should vote for Mr. Bolger, the Government candidate. There was one thing that he would ask the electors not to do, and that was not to stay at home nursing his or her voting power. They should vote for the Government, which would ensure to the country prosperity, peace, and ordered progress.

SECURITY NEEDED TO ATTRACT CAPITAL TO FREE STATE.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

MOHILL, Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Blythe was the principal speaker at a meeting in Ballinamore to-day in support of Messrs. A. Mooney and M. Roddy, the Cumann na nGaedheal candidates for Sligo-Leitrim. The meeting had been arranged for Mohill, but owing to the death of the Rev. Mother of a local convent the venue had to be changed at the last moment.

Despite a heavy downpour of rain, the meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

The Minister for Finance, who was vordially received, said that there were candidates calling themselves Republicans, as well as Cumann na Gaedheal candidates, contesting that by-election, and he would like to know if there was anyone there who was inclined to support the Republican candidates to tell him what they would be able to do if they were elected.

The Republicans were not going into the Dail. Could they possibly do anything that would benefit anybody in the country? Were they going to get the law altered, or the taxes, which the people felt to be onerous, removed? Were they going to get reforms carried out, distress relieved, and unemployment reduced? Would they supply coal or fuel to the people? He did not think so, and he did not believe that anyone would benefit by the return of the Republican party.

FIXING THE BLAME.

"We are blamed," he said, "for all sorts of things—for the manner in which we have carried on the government of the country, for the high taxation, and for the reductions in old age pensions. We should be criticised by people who are free from blame. Something over a year ago the Government had heavy debts to pay. Claims for compensation ran into millions of pounds, and we had only £400,000, or thereabouts, in the Exchequer to meet them. Money had to be borrowed, and we had to convince the lenders that we would be able to repay the money.

"We could only do that, no matter how unpopular or unpleasant it was, by bringing about a position in which our expenditure would be no greater than that which we got in in taxation; and, furthermore, we were not going to increase the burden of taxation. As a result of that policy we were able to borrow money at 5½ per cent., while other countries, such as Greece, had to pay 8 per cent."

The Government had under consideration many plans for drainage works and various improvements, as well as the Shannon scheme, but those schemes could not be carried out on borrowed money, because they could not raise the money by taxation, as it would break the backs of the people.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Unless they could get money at a reasonable rate the profits on those schemes would be eaten up in paying interest instead of benefiting the country. If there had been no campaign of destruction there would have been no great hurry to borrow money and no need to do the drastic things which they had to do, such as cutting the old age pensions.

"What a lesson we have given and tried! Why did not you reduce them?" asked a member of the audience.

"If all our salaries were wiped out the saving would not pay the cost of destruction caused by five bombs thrown by the irregulars," replied the Minister.

"It would do some good, anyway," retorted the same questioner.

The Chairman (the Rev. Father McKiernan, P.P.)—Do not mind him. Go along with your speech.

Mr. Blythe, continuing, pointed out how necessary it was that men placed in responsible positions in charge of public funds should be paid a salary that would place them beyond want. They should remember that there was no danger of a Minister, finding himself in financial difficulty, doing what he ought not to do, and he would cost the country no more than would be saved by any possible reduction. For the same reason judges were paid high salaries—in order that they might administer justice impartially.

The people who asked those questions were generally people who supported the policy of destruction. It had cost the country more than would pay the salaries of all the Ministers for the next five thousand years.

OF COURSE NOT.

The Chairman—That is the sort of chap he is.

Mr. Blythe—People who impoverished this country have no right to ask such questions.

"I never knocked down a brick," retorted the interrupter, and Mr. Blythe remarked, "Of course, you only backed them up and said 'hear, hear,' to those who did. Lots of people like you had not the pluck to do that, and it did not take much pluck." (Cheers.)

Concluding, the Minister said that until they had security in the country, until all danger of further strife had passed, people would not invest their capital in industries; and until that happened unemployment and emigration would continue.

Meetings were also held at Corlechan, Aughawilliam, and at Aughnasheelan. The speakers were Senator O'Rourke, Messrs. S. Dolan, T.D., and M. J. Heaney.

MINISTERIAL PARTY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING A

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
To-night at 7.45, & Wed. Thurs. Fri., & Sat. Mat.
CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION,
by GEO. BERNARD SHAW.
Tues., Friday, and Sat. Nights, and Wed. Matinee,
BELINDA,
By A. A. Milne.
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Thursday and Friday, February 12th and 13th.
Next Week: Miss PEGGY O'NEIL
IN THE NEW PLAY
"THE SEA URCHIN."

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AT 12 O'CLOCK
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TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 AND 9.
JOHN MacDONAGH
PRESENTS ANOTHER ENTIRELY NEW REVUE,
"WHAT A LIFE."
IN NINE SCENES ON LAND AND SEA.
Powerful Cast of Artistes include
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Box Office, 11-4. 'Phone 3308.

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NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and FOLLOWING NIGHTS at 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2.30.
JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND,
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Booking at Theatre ('Phone 3266), at Clery's, O'Donnell street, and "Universal Bureau," Dun Laoghaire.

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TWICE NIGHTLY .....6.50 and 9.
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VICTORIA MONKS,
London's Leading Chorus Comedienne,
Supported by STAR VARIETY COMPANY,
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PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
ZANE GREY'S
"THE LONE STAR RANGER."
Also
SENOR JOSE DE MORAES,
THE EMINENT PORTUGUESE TENOR.
Comedy, Eve. Gazette, Fast-Steppers, etc.
ORCHESTRA ..... ORGAN
Continuous, 4.30 to 10.30.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
WILLIAM FARNUM IN
"MOONSHINE VALLEY."
JACK DEMPSEY IN
"FIGHT AND WIN."
THURSDAY—"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."

THE CARLTON.
MAE MURRAY, in
"MADEMOISELLE MIDNIGHT."
THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE. Marie Provost and Kenneth Harlan in "THE BEAUTIFUL AND DAMNED."
Also Fighting Blood Series, etc.

THE METROPOLE.
TO-DAY,
At 2.25, 4.35, 6.45 and 8.55,
PERCY MARMONT and MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE, in
"THE CLEAN HEART."
Adapted from A. S. M. HUTCHINSON'S famous Novel.

MEATH HOSPITAL LINEN GUILD.
A CINDERELLA DANCE
In Aid of above will be held in the METROPOLE BALLROOM ON TO-DAY (MONDAY), DANCING 7.30.
ADELAIDE ORPHEUS ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 5/-, from Hon. Secretary, Meath Hospital, or payable at door.

ROTUNDA PICTURES.
"UNDER THE RED ROBE."
FULL PROGRAMME and VARIETY ARTIST.
NEW IRISH SALON.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
MILLS HALL, MERRION ROW, DUBLIN,
FEBRUARY 2nd to 27th.
OPEN DAILY.
Admission 1/-
JULIE HUNTSMAN, A.G.S.M.
(OF LONDON), will give
A POETIC LECTURE RECITAL,
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"FLORENCE AND THE POETS."
"Florence! beneath the sun of cities fairest one."
—Byron.
Illustrated by Recitals from the Poets and Lantern Slides.
"Florence has a literary interest beyond that of almost any other foreign city. For those who read there is the added delight of hearing well-loved lines spoken with the art of the accomplished elocutionist. The lantern slides of famous buildings, pictures and great Florentines will appeal to those who do not know Florence, and a pleasant reminder to those who do."
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) at 8. Admission 2/6. The Institute, Upper George's street, Kingstown.
TUESDAY, 8 o'clock. Admission 2/6. St. Philip's Lecture Hall, Temple road, Rathmines.

DUBLIN LITERARY SOCIETY.—LECTURE, "THE GENIUS OF SIR M. BARRIE, PLAYWRIGHT," by W. HAYDEN.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), 10th FEBRUARY, AT NATIONAL TEACHERS' CLUB, 36 PARNELL SQUARE, at 8 o'clock sharp.

A FANCY DRESS BALL
In Aid of
THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND
Will be held at
DOWESTOWN,
On FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 9.30 p.m.
Tickets (champagne included), 25/- each, from
LADY EDINA AINSWORTH,
DOWESTOWN,
NAVAN.
Chauffeur's Supper Ticket, 2/6.
Prizes will be given for the best Lady's and Gentleman's Costume.

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6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER! ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
JACK BUCHANAN
Presents the Adelphi Theatre Success,
BATTLING BUTLER.
Full Star Cast of West End London Artistes,
INCLUDING
AUBREY FITZGERALD,
Birt Bewick, Lewis Gray, Tom Lancaster, Leonard Stebbing, Jimmie James, Mario Belton, Winifred O'Dell, Eileen McCarthy, Ada Waugh, Dorothy Varden, and
FULL LONDON CHORUS.
A RECORD LAUGHTER SHOW,
WITH SPARKLING MUSICAL NUMBERS.

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ALICE CRAVEN,
The Favourite Comedienne,
JOCK and GEORGE
McNAUGHTON,
The Popular Comedians, from the Gaiety Pantomime.
JOE MANGIN.....WILL KAY.
GWENNIE MORGAN,
BARR BROS.,
THE
SEYMOUR FAMILY,
SIX IN NUMBER,
IN A BRILLIANT MUSICAL SCENA.
AND SUPPORTING BILL.

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3 o'c to 10.15.
ALL THIS WEEK
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"GIRL SHY."
Eight Riotous Reels of Laughter and Thrills.
At 3.15, 5.50 and 8.40. Christie Comedy.
New Baroness Orczy Mystery Story, Pictorial, etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
SHOWING at 3 o'clock, 5.50 and 8 o'clock.
LILIAN GISH
IN
"THE WHITE SISTER."
There has been nothing on the Screen to compare with the Pathos, the Suspense, the Spectacular Magnificence and the Gorgeous Finale of this Tremendous Drama of a Love that Outlived Passion.
"Special Musical Artistic Presentation."
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.
PRICES, 2/4, 1/5, and 9d.
No extra charge for booking.
Box Office Open 10—6 o'clock daily.

THE GRAFTON,
REX INGRAM'S
"THE ARAB."
Featuring
RAMON NOVARRO and
ALICE TERRY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHURCH OF IRELAND JEWS' SOCIETY.

SPECIAL VISIT OF THE
REV. H. C. CARPENTER
(Head of the Society's Mission in Warsaw).

TO-DAY (MONDAY), FEBRUARY 9th:
8 p.m.—Eastern Lecture in the Mission Church Hall, Townsend street (kindly lent).
Chairman—The Rev. T. C. HAMMOND.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), FEBRUARY 10th:
8 p.m.—Public Meeting in the Diocesan Hall (Baggotrath). Trams 5, 9 and 18.
Chairman—The LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
The wonderful awakening of the Jews in Poland has created an unprecedented situation, and at the above gatherings those interested in the spiritual welfare of the Jewish People will have an opportunity of hearing a stirring story.

PUBLIC LECTURES THIS WEEK
At the THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY ROOMS, 26 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, DUBLIN.
MONDAY, 8 p.m.—"THE PLACE OF PAIN IN EVOLUTION," by Mr. HERBERT WHYTE.
TUESDAY, 8 p.m.—"THE ASTROLOGICAL KEY TO THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF MAN," by A'DUBLIN ASTROLOGER.
THURSDAY, 4.30 p.m.—ELEMENTARY THEOSOPHY," by Mrs. HERBERT WHYTE.
ORDER OF THE STAR OF THE EAST.
SUNDAY, 7.30 p.m.—MEETING and ADDRESS. Everybody Welcome.

A FREE LECTURE
ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
Under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rathmines,
Will be delivered by
JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C.S.B.
(Of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.),
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts U.S.A.,
IN THE
CHURCH EDIFICE, RATHMINES PARK,
THURSDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1925,
At 8 o'clock
DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 P.M.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

BIBLE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
MEETINGS WILL BE ADDRESSED By Rev. WALTER KITLEY (Deputation Secretary)
TO-DAY (MONDAY), 4 O'CLOCK,
MISSION BUILDINGS, TOWNSEND STREET.
8 O'CLOCK, Y.M.C.A., LOWER ABBEY STREET.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the Railways (Great Southern) Preliminary Amalgamation Scheme, 1924, and the Great Southern Railways Amalgamation Scheme, 1925, an Ordinary Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Hall of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, 35 Dawson street, Dublin, on Friday, the 27th day of February, 1925, at the hour of two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts from the Directors and declaring the dividends for the year of account ended 31st December, 1924, and for confirming the remuneration of the Directors and Auditors nominated under the provisions of Section 39 of the Railways (Great Southern) Preliminary Amalgamation Scheme, 1924, and of transacting the general business of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. S. RILEY, Secretary.
Dated this 9th day of February, 1925.
Kingsbridge Station, Dublin.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN AND HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES,
PALMERSTON, CO. DUBLIN.
The above Institution is open for the reception of Children of slow or defective intellect, for whom a payment at fixed rates, according to requirements, will be required. Votes at Elections obtained by annual subscriptions of 10/6 or donation of £5 5s. and upwards.
HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.
This Branch is separate from above, and is open to Ladies or Gentlemen suffering from Mental complaints at rates from £125 per annum. The charming grounds are handsomely furnished and command attractive views of river and mountains. Extensive and well-wooded. Amusements suited to summer and winter. Sanitary arrangements up to date. Resident Medical Superintendent and trained staff. Voluntary Boarders received. Tram from passes gate hourly. Telephone 1. Fully illustrated prospectus and all information on application to Secretary, 80 Molesworth street, Dublin.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FUND.
Additional contributions, amounting to £872 4s. 8d., having been received by *The Times* during the week-end towards the St. Paul's Preservation Fund, the fund has now reached a total of £227,857.
Real progress is a sort of cheerful zig-zag movement, in which, when people find they are going too far in one direction, they turn and swing in the opposite direction.—Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

The Irish Times.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1925.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Speaking at Cavan yesterday, President Cosgrave said that the Free State was far from being bankrupt, and its total indebtedness at the end of this year would not be more than thirteen millions.—(Page 5.)

The measures taken by the Free State Government to relieve the distress in the West of Ireland were detailed by an official of the Ministry of Local Government last Saturday.—(Page 7.)

On Saturday, in Dublin Sir Humphry Rolleston, President of the Royal College of Physicians in England, was admitted to the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland.—(Page 8.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The reply of the British Government to France on the question of the Allied debts, made at the request of M. Clemental for a declaration of policy, was issued by the Foreign Office last night.—(Page 7.)

Addressing railwaymen at Grantham last night, Mr. Cramp said there should be no talk of strikes until all resources of reason and argument were exhausted. They did not mean any dropping of their demands, and still less any acceptance of those of the railway companies; but they would not shrink from extreme action if it were needed.—(Page 8.)

Speaking at a launch of a Cunard liner on the Clyde last Saturday, Sir Thomas Bell referred to the serious depression in the shipyards.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD.

A burning building at Beziers, Herault, collapsed yesterday, burning many soldiers, police and firemen. Fifteen bodies have been recovered.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Manchester on Saturday Keep Cool won the Grand Allies' Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

At Sandown Park Potheen won the Prince of Wales' Handicap Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

Money in London Market was not so easy on Saturday owing to a small sum being repaid to the Bank. Week-end loans ranged from 2½ per cent. to 2¼ per cent. Discounts were idle, and Foreign Exchanges were weak under the lead of a further fall in sterling.—(Page 11.)

Unhappy Austria.

The financial and economic condition of Austria once more is beginning to engage the serious attention of Europe. On last Saturday the Finance Committee of the League of Nations met at Geneva, where it discussed the matter with representatives of the various Succession States, and an effort is about to be made to devise a solution of Austria's difficulties which will place the little Republic on a footing of permanent stability. It is not an easy task. Austria's troubles can be traced to an obvious source. When the Allies in their wisdom decided to split up the Dual Monarchy, which, for all its faults, had weathered the storms of many centuries, they were guilty of a serious error of judgment. They were so anxious, and rightly anxious, to gratify the national claims of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, as well as to restore to Italy her pilfered provinces, that they forgot Austria, with the result that "Austria" simply became a geographical term, connoting the little bit of Austro-Hungarian territory which remained after all the Succession States had been satisfied. It consisted of the once proud city of Vienna, which always had been a luxury town, and a strip of land round about it which had no economic excuse for separate existence. The whole economic hinterland of Vienna was awarded to the Succession States. Austria was left, in Bismarck's phrase, with little save her eyes with which to weep, and the nation that had sought to maintain the traditions of the Roman Empire throughout all the convulsions of modern Europe's history was reduced to a meaningless caricature of an independent Republic.

From the very outset Austria's position as a self-standing State was hopeless; and it was worsened considerably by the policy which was adopted towards her by her neighbours. The Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, and the Jugo-Slavs, in pursuit of a rigidly protective policy, raised almost insurmountable tariff walls against the Austrians, and virtually isolated them from all their natural sources of supply. Three possible means of escape presented themselves. One was union with Germany, the second was a Danubian Confederation, and the third was union with Hungary. Any one of these expedients might have saved Austria, but the objections against them were so strong that nothing was done. The French, of course, would not hear of a political or economic union with Germany, or even with Bavaria. They held that Germany could not be allowed to compensate herself in this way for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine and the Polish Provinces of East and West Prussia, and the suggestion was ruled immediately out of court. Italy was equally resolute in her attitude towards the proposal for a Danubian Confederation. This scheme savoured too strongly of a revival of the Dual Monarchy, and the Italian Government was prepared to take no risks of a hostile influence on the shores of the Adriatic. Finally, Hungary, with her rich economy, failed to see what advantage she could gain by junction with her former partner, and Austria was thrown on the mercy of the League of Nations. A substantial loan was raised. Austria was saved from immediate ruin, and well-meaning representatives of the League took over control of her finances. They could not galvanise a corpse, and to-day, as five years ago, Austria is on the verge of disaster.

Only one thing is quite certain: Austria never can thrive in her present condition of economic and political isolation. Somebody once said that, if there had been no Austro-Hungarian Empire, Europe would have been forced to invent it, and there is no doubt that the multiplication of Central European States has confronted the Powers with a problem the gravity of which they never anticipated. That portion of Central Europe which constituted the old Dual Monarchy was more or less an economic unit in pre-war days. It was a cunningly contrived mosaic, of which every section contributed something to the whole. Centuries of experience had gone towards its making, and the men who took the responsibility of smashing it into pieces made no proper provision for its replacement. It was divided in such a way as to make Hungary, Poland, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia comparatively sound economic entities, but the remnant of Austria was of no value either to itself or to any other nation. Now, after six years, the League of Nations is trying to repair an error that never should have been committed. It may be possible, by the provision of further credits, to prolong the existence of Austria as a separate State, but, sooner or later, fusion with one or other of her neighbours will become inevitable. A loose Danubian Confederation, with Inter-State free trade, seems to afford the most reasonable solution of the difficulty, but without very substantial guarantees Italy never will be likely to sanction such a scheme. If something is not done soon, however, the Austrian people will lose faith in themselves; and then, indeed, the position will be hopeless.

Wheat Prices.

Wheat prices have fallen several cents a bushel in Chicago, and there is alarm among those speculators who grow rich on Europe's hunger—lest the inflated prices which have ruled of late should collapse. Buying wheat has been as popular in America in recent weeks as gambling on horse races in these countries. Persons with no connection with finance or commerce have found a pleasurable excitement in "cornering" as many bushels as their resources allowed in the hope of making fortunes on selling at vastly higher prices. Two conditions are necessary to success in this kind of gambling. Firstly, the supply of wheat must be so much below the world's demand that the price can be driven by shortage to an altogether abnormal height; and, secondly, the speculator must succeed in selling his holding before a general "unloading" of stock begins. There is, undoubtedly, a world shortage of wheat, chiefly due to the bad Canadian harvest and the presence of Russia in the market among the buyers. Relief will not come until the new year's crops are reaped; but there is no evidence of such a shortage of substitute foodstuffs as would compel the world to buy wheat at famine prices. The wild speculative buying, therefore, is likely to defeat itself. Wheat will go to a certain marginal price, and the world will pay dearly for it; but, if the supplies are not released at that price, the demand will go no farther. The temporary economy in the consumption of wheat will compensate for the shortage, and then prices will fall. In the meantime the skilled professional speculators will have sold, and the foolish gamblers will be left to suffer from the headlong fall in price. It is a sad commentary on our civilisation that the bread upon the table of the poor is permitted to remain the sport of frivolous fortune-hunters. Gambling on races is an evil widespread among the working classes; but speculation in food supplies such as that which has made the daily bread of every household dearer, though it is conducted with all the colour of respectability, is a positive vice. Unless Europe revives its own food resources it is likely to become increasingly subject to the whims of trans-Atlantic speculation. In the last century the Western hemisphere sent the fruit of its vast prairies across the ocean in bountiful payment for the industrial products of the Old World. Now the overseas countries have developed manufactures of their own, and have less need of Europe's goods at the same time that dense urban populations are rising within their own shores to provide a demand for their food resources. The food surplus of the West is shrinking at the same time that the Old World is losing purchasing power. Europe, like a debtor who has lost his income and must pay his debts out of capital, is sending her art treasures across the Atlantic; and she will not pay her way again until she tills her own fields and feeds herself.

A Link with Dickens.

The abiding fame of Charles Dickens proves that the truly great in literature are not men sequestered from the world, but hearty actors in the life of their times. Many of the great story-teller's books were written out of burning indignation against current abuses. They were tracts for their times, and only because their writer was Dickens did they also prove to be classics. Never was their author in truer earnest than when he wrote those bitterly amusing chapters of "Nicholas Nickleby," which made Dotheboys Hall immortal. Dickens had known misery in his own childhood, and he was moved by a scandal at a school in Yorkshire to draw, with angry wit, that famous picture of the bad private schools which flourished in his age. Two boys had gone blind "rough neglect, and the parents had prosecuted the schoolmaster, one Mr. Shaw. In the person of Mr. Edmund Plummer, the last survivor of Shaw's school has just died at Enfield, Middlesex. Eighty-five years ago Mr. Plummer, then aged eight, came under Shaw's ferule. He declared in after life that the novelist's character Squeers was a just picture of the real man, and he used to tell how Mrs. Shaw, like Mrs. Squeers, administered the brimstone and treacle. In the book Squeers—with a curious anticipation of some modern theories of education—combined practice with theory, and sent his boys to clean the "winder" after learning to mis-spell it. name. In life Shaw used to hire out his boys to help neighbouring farmers with harvesting and hay-making. In one respect, however, the late Mr. Plummer yielded to the Squeers-like methods of Mr. Shaw no bad recommendation—for, despite the hardships of his school days, he lived to the ripe age of ninety-three. The house in which Dickens wrote "Nicholas Nickleby" and other of his best-known works, Number 48 Doughty street, Bloomsbury, has been secured by the Dickens Fellowship, and funds are being solicited with which to make of it a permanent memorial to the master.

The Bonds of Healing.

On Saturday the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland admitted to its Honorary Fellowship that distinguished physician, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., K.C.B., who is now President of the Royal College in London. The occasion served to recall the intimate relations of the two bodies. Last year the London College celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the death of its founder, Thomas Linacre, one of the earliest champions of the New Learning, who, amid superstition and ignorance from which he himself was but half emancipated, wrought mightily against the ills to which flesh is heir. Last year, too, the Irish College, which was established in 1654, celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder, Dr. John Stearne. The work of Linacre had borne good fruit in Stearne's days. The practice of medicine had become a true science, and in the progress which has since been made the two Colleges played no small part. Sir Humphry Rolleston named many famous physicians who had linked the labours of the two bodies, and demonstrated how close and cordial had been their co-operation. The association between the medical professions of Ireland and Great Britain is of long standing, and it has been fruitful in benefit to the world. We hope that the evil day never will dawn in which it will be broken.

MR. ASQUITH'S TITLE.

FORMAL OBJECTIONS RAISED.

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sunday.

Protest has been made by the Harley-Bacon family, whose ancestor, Robert Harley, was created Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer in 1711, against the assumption by Mr. Asquith of the style and title of Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

Apart from a courteous letter addressed to Mr. Asquith, a formal protest has been sent to the Heralds' College by the family solicitors of Major Mortimer, head of the Harley-Bacon family, Viscountess Dupplin and Miss Harley-Bacon. A petition has also been tendered to the King through the Home Secretary. Others members of the family have sent protests to the Heralds College.

"One of our relatives," said Viscountess Dupplin, "the Chevalier de Harley de Dulen, Belgium, a descendant in the male line, for instance, might be able to claim the title. His uncle, the late Monsignor de Harley, the celebrated theologian and scientist, of Louvain University, always maintained he could establish his right."

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

ADOLPHE BORSCHKE.

At his pianoforte recital in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Adolphe Borschke had to contend with adverse conditions. There was the excessive cold, so dreaded by pianists; and by all again, the dispiriting effect of a very poor attendance. But after a calm survey of the "house" Mr. Borschke seemed to dismiss it from his mind, and worked so successfully through his programme that the audience soon made up in enthusiasm for its lack of numbers.

Mr. Borschke's masterly handling of the well-known "Military" Polonaise of Chopin was the first item that drew appreciation. Its crisp touch and phrasing and high finish were admirable. The "Nocturne in F sharp major" was strongly individual to pass unquestioned an audience more or less made up of pianists. Great versatility in rhythmic treatment made a lovely thing of the Sieveking "Barcouse," a movement that can readily be made monotonous.

Mr. Borschke's left-hand technique is exceptionally satisfying, as the melodic outlines through his paraphrases of opera continually proved. In these paraphrases Mr. Borschke showed extraordinary memory for detail, splendid tone-pictures from the operas coming through his almost orchestral suggestions. In "Samson et Delila" the fulness of the transcription was surprising.

The brilliant "Concert Etude" and characteristic "Souvenir de Seville" (finally accorded), and an impressionist "Sonata," with its tender "Intermezzo" of ripe touch and execution, made up the programme. One must not forget the paraphrase of Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onegin," where the thematic material was finely treated. A feature of Mr. Borschke's work was his octave passages, splendidly spontaneous in appeal, and the last word in control and finish.

ARMY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

THE NO. 1 BAND.

It was not surprising that the Wagnerian pieces were the outstanding successes of Colonel Brase's programme at the Theatre Royal last night. It was a matter for surprise, however, that an orchestra, limited in instruments as an Army band must be, could give so good an impression of the tone-pictures that Wagner's score presents. The state and pageantry of "The Entry of the Guests to the Wartburg," with its gorgeous fanfares of trumpets, showed the fine instruments at Colonel Brase's command. In "Siegfried" it was different. The sombre colouring was maintained with forceful sureness. The entry of Siegfried with the hunting theme heard "off," the suggestions of nature, the tremendous swing of Siegfried's song, to the great *finale*, gave great scope for tone grading and emphasis.

The orchestration of Tschaikowsky, in itself as wonderful, is more a matter structure, as even what has been called the "hysteria" of the "1812 Overture" shows. Colonel Brase built this up magnificently, the grand old Lvoff air battling with the Marseillaise above the tumult of guns and bells. Quite as stirring in its way was the Irish Fantasia No. 3, arranged by Colonel Brase. Here the pipers' entry made an electric *finale*. The "Intermezzo" from "Shaun the Post," with its fineness of writing and delicate sentiment, was artistically portrayed, but not with the completeness of the original.

Colonel Brase's recitals are always feats of memory and resource. The Berlioz "Benvenuto Cellini" was a revelation of this fact.

The "Lyric Quartette" sang several numbers with the artistic sense that one would expect of Miss Eileen Gunning, Miss Joan Burke, Mr. Irvine Lynch, and Mr. Joseph O'Neill. The accompanist was Lieut. Arthur Duff.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ireland.—Wind south-westerly, strong to a gale; cloudy; occasional rain; visibility moderate to good; rather mild to moderate temperature.

S.W. Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to South-West Ireland; Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Wind south-westerly to westerly, strong to a gale; cloudy; occasional rain; visibility moderate to good; sea very rough.

N.W. Seaboard, Northern Ireland to Hebrides.—Wind varying north-westerly to south-westerly, strong to a gale, squally; cloudy; occasional rain or hail; visibility moderate; sea very rough.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt)

BAROMETER.

Dublin—Saturday (1 p.m.)	30
" Sunday (3 p.m.)	29.50
Today.... Rises .. 7.57 Sets	5.33
Tomorrow .. " 7.55 "	5.35
Lighting-up time	6.33

SEA.

HIGH WATER.

DUBLIN.

Today.... Morning	0.17	Afternoon 0.38
To-morrow	0.51	" 1. 9

In a conflict between patriotism and percentages, percentage scores every time.—Dr. Drummond Shields, M.P.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The Duke and Duchess of York are the guests of the Governor of Kenya, Sir Robert Coryndon, and Lady Coryndon at Government House, Nairobi. Last week the Duke, attended by his equerry, the Governor's aide-de-camp, and Major Cormack, of the Imperial War Graves Commission, visited the Nairobi South Cemetery and placed a wreath on the "Cross of Sacrifice" which has been erected by the War Graves Commission to the memory of the men of the district who gave their lives in the Great War.

* * *

To-day Princess Marie Louise will visit Liverpool in connection with the work of the Red Triangle Boys' Clubs. Princess Helena Victoria will attend the reception in Claridge's Hotel, London, to-morrow afternoon in honour of Dame Ellen Terry, Dame Millicent Fawcett and Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake, who will receive presentations of laurel wreaths and volumes containing congratulatory messages and signatures, bound in white vellum, embossed in gold.

* * *

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught are having a very interesting time in India. A few days ago they made an expedition through the famous Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal, where the Commandant, Colonel Loch, and his staff received them and, with an escort furnished by the Lancashire Fusiliers, accompanied them to the Afghan frontier. On the return journey they were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Meadows and the officers of the Duke of Connaught's Own (57th) Rajput Regiment. After a dinner party at Government House they accompanied their hosts, Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Bolton, to the annual ball of the Peshawar Vale Hunt.

* * *

To-morrow the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of their marriage at Government House, Cape Town, where their only son, Viscount Trematon, now on his way to South Africa, will join them within the next fortnight. Their daughter, Lady May Cambridge, is with them, and often has young friends from England to stay with her.

* * *

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Charlotte Smith-Barry were among the Irish guests at the "at home" given by the Hon. Mrs. Haig at Claridge's Hotel, when Mr. Arthur Lovell delivered an interesting lecture. The Countess of Limerick and Lady Moyers attended Viscountess Helmsley's reception in Pont street to meet the members of the Women's Municipal Reform Society and the candidates at the forthcoming County Council elections. Lady Helmsley takes a deep interest in the work of the Society and is President of the Women's Section of the London Municipal Society.

* * *

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair has arrived in Dublin and was among the company in the Royal College of Physicians, Kildare street, last Saturday afternoon, when the Honorary Fellowship of the College was conferred on Sir Humphry Davy Rolleston, Bart., K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians of England.

* * *

More than four hundred guests, ninety per cent. of whom were fancy dress, attended the Westmeath Sporting Club Ball in the County Buildings, Mullingar, on Friday night last. The hall was handsomely decorated, and the fancy dress competitions roused much interest.

* * *

The marriage arranged between George Alsager Fitzgerald Nixon and Mary Dorothea Nixon will take place at Loughcrew Church on March 12th.

* * *

Dr. Drummond has returned to 22 Upper Fitzwilliam street.

* * *

At Switzer's Costume Gallery—Twenty-five unusually smart White French Stockinette Gowns, were 3 gns. each, marked down to 39s. 6d. A genuine bargain.

Spring Suits—New Models and Ready-to-Wear Hats just received. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 Sth. Gt. George's st.

New Collection of Early Spring Tailor-made and Sports Suits, plaids, checks and new soft tones; latest American Styles. W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South Great George's street.

Madame Renée is receiving daily deliveries of Spring Models.—Harry st. (off Grafton st.).

Chancellor and Son, Photographers. New Electric Studio, 7 Grafton street, Dublin.

Navy coat frock in navy blue Kasha, with inserted pleats in cherry colour, at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

Pamela Hats for the Kiddies at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street, 1 and 2 Harry street.

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Arrivals:—Mrs. George C. Green, Doctor and Mrs. W. Dunn, Mrs. B. J. O'Flaherty, Gerald Dowse, W. Ede, W. Coulter, H. S. MacDowel, Rt. Hon. Lord Fyfe.

Departures:—Mr. B. E. Hickson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNally, Miss Edith Nichols, Miss Muriel Nichols, H. H. Cochrane, R. Morgan.

Other Arrivals and Departures will be found in "Dublin and the Provinces."

Last week of McBirney and Co.'s Great Winter Sale.

Great Sale of Surplus Stock. Gowns, Coatfrocks, Costumes, Wool Garments.—Barrett and Heade, 5 Dawson street.

Gibson and Co., Ladies' Tailors, Specialists in designing and cutting all models made on the premises. Inspection invited.—141 *Lr* Baggot st.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, DALKEY.

MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Archbishop of Dublin, at St. Patrick's Church, Dalkey, yesterday morning unveiled a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Hamilton H. Kerr. The memorial has been erected by the subscriptions of former parishioners, and is the work of Mr. Charles Franklin, the heraldic engraver. It consists of a massive brass tablet, mounted on ebony, and forms a handsome addition to the choir, where it has been fixed over the vestry door. The tablet is inscribed: "To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of the long and faithful ministry of the Rev. William Henry Kerr, M.A., Rector of this Parish, 1877-1914. 'His servants shall serve Him.'"

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

HOW IT APPEARED IN DUBLIN.

The partial eclipse of the moon was observed with interest in Dublin last night. It began at 8.9, when a dark cloud obscured the vision for a time. Before 8.30, however, they passed away, and by that time the earth's shadow had formed a crescent on the eastern portion of the moon. This slowly extended until 9.42, when about three-fourths of the moon's bright surface was completely obscured. At 11.18 the western portion of the moon's surface emerged from the dark shadow, but it was not until 12.35 a.m. that the last trace of the eclipse had disappeared.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"Captain Brassbound's Conversion," 8.45 p.m.

Theatre Royal—"Battling Butler," 6.45 and 9.

Olympia Theatre—"What a Life," 7 and 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre—Victoria Monks, 6.50 and 9 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.

Metropole—"The Clean Heart," 2.25, 4.35, 6.45 and 8.55 p.m.

La Scala Theatre—"The White Sister," 3, 5.30 and 8 p.m.

Grafton Cinema—"The Arab."

Carlton—"Mademoiselle Midnight."

Sackville Picture House—"The Beautiful and Damned."

Rotunda Pictures—"Under the Red Robe."

Princess Cinema, Rathmines—"Moonshine Valley."

Bohemian Picture Theatre—"The Lone Star Ranger," 4.30 to 10.30 p.m.

Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"Girl Shy," 3 to 10.15.

Exhibition of Pictures, Mills' Hall, Merrion row. Royal Dublin Society's Musical Recital, Theatre Royal, 4 p.m.

Julie Huntsman's Lecture, The Institute, Upper George's street, Dunlaoghaire, 8 p.m.

Engineering and Scientific Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Irish Academy, 4.15 p.m.

Cork Chamber of Commerce Dinner (President Cosgrave), 7 p.m.

Pembroke Town Council, 5.30 p.m.

Rotary Club, Clery's Restaurant, 1 p.m.

Law Courts, Dublin Castle.

Central Criminal Court, Green street.

A Frenchman said to me, "You in England will never prosper again until you cease paying people for doing nothing."—Sir Hugh Bell.

The art of business, like all other arts, is the art of selection.—Lord Burnham.

LONDON LETTER.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SUNDAY NIGHT.

Parliament meets again on Tuesday and, so far as can be seen, proceedings should be comparatively uneventful up to Easter. Most of the time will be devoted to finance either in the form of supplementary estimates, of which there is a large number, or supply for the coming year. The few days left free will, in all probability, be devoted to departmental measures unless they are given in response to demands by the opposition parties for debates on questions of first-class importance. The most important feature of the present week is the ballot on Wednesday for private members' bills. There is always a great struggle in this ballot; for bills are many and opportunities few. It is said that the members of the industrial group in the House—quite a large body—have decided to join forces with the idea of securing a day for the introduction of a bill to alter the conditions now operating in trade unions concerning the political levy. This bill is one which will be strenuously opposed by the Socialists, who do not wish to see conditions now ruling changed in any way. It will propose that a member of a union shall not be compelled to pay a levy unless he so desires. Now he pays unless he states definitely that he objects.

Threatened Industries.

No time is to be lost by threatened industries in taking action under the safeguarding proposals of the Government, and it is said that the Board of Trade will receive the first applications this week. One application will be representative of the fine china section of the pottery industry, which is badly affected by lavish importation. I understand that applications will be dealt with as speedily as possible, and, if they pass an inquiry in time, will be incorporated in the Finance Bill after Easter. Later on every application will need a bill to itself. The decision of the Government to legislate separately for every industry needing protection is a reversion to the procedure of separate tax bills, which was the rule before 1860.

The Rhine Army.

Various economies have been effected in the cost of maintenance of the Rhine Army. Several private houses have been given up, and two large restaurants in Cologne, hitherto used as a warrant officers' and sergeants'

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S INVESTIGATIONS.

"WANT, BUT NO FAMINE."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF PLANS ARE WORKING.

Our Special Correspondent, who has investigated distress conditions in Connemara, gives a careful estimate of the position, based on his observations and on interviews with responsible people in the district.

Archbishop O'Donnell's phrase—"No famine, but much want in places"—summarises his view. Employment on relief works and distribution of fuel, which is carried to places remote from the railway by military motor lorries—these measures taken by the Government have mitigated the worst consequences of the loss of potatoes and turf.

Doles are not wanted, but more employment on reproductive works would be welcomed. Men walk many miles to get employment, but the relief works give jobs to little more than half the number of men who apply.

Our Correspondent refers to the visit of Miss John, of the "Save the Children" Fund, who was in Clifden for a few hours.

CONNEMARA CONDITIONS REVIEWED.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

GALWAY, Sunday.

Parts of Connemara, in which I have spent a week, are to this country what city slums are to the industrial areas. In both it is possible to discover a standard of living so low as to surprise the stranger to such conditions, and to come upon instances of extreme poverty. In both, periods of depression bring a need for organised relief, and at such times the clergy and other social workers can make good use of any funds that may be at their disposa for the assistance of the poor. Neither in city nor in country, however, does one take the existence of enduring slums as evidence of a general famine.

That little preface seems necessary in order to give perspective for this writer's view of distress in the West of Ireland. Connemara contains many poor people who have always lived precariously; have looked for relief almost every winter, and have depended largely for many years past on the receipt of remittances from relatives in America. The West, like other parts of the Free State, has felt the effects of the years of internecine strife and of post-war conditions in general. This year, in succession to a series of years of depression, there have occurred the loss of turf and a worse crop than usual of potatoes from the few inches of soil covering the rocky ground; and these things have made it harder for the very poor to eke out an existence.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Attention was called to them in good time, and the Government made provision for the distribution of fuel and the commencement of relief works. The people appreciate these measures, which were timely and well-judged, to me the most pressing needs. They would be glad to see other measures (which I shall indicate) to enable them to improve their position; but they are inclined to resent a renewal of old-fashioned charity methods, and the clergy and public men of Connemara are praying that the administration of relief will not undo the work of the last twenty-five years and throw the people back into the practices of pauperism, from which they had been raised.

DISLIKE OF DOLES.

"Employment will be useful: it is wanted," thus spoke one after another of the responsible men whom I interviewed; "but keep away doles and gifts. If money is to be placed in the district, let it be paid only in respect of permanent improvements made by the people themselves. Give doles this year, and next year and every year you will find that the laziest and most disreputable men will sit back and wait for further doles, while the decent, hard-working men will be discouraged." Even the provision of meals in the schools is given only a hesitating welcome in some quarters, and the decision to make these meals free was not unanimous.

CHANGED TIMES.

Connemara was undoubtedly threatened with dire distress, and the publicity given to its fears some weeks ago was entirely justified. The position is different now, and Connemara does not relish its new notoriety.

Comparison with old famine days is considered ridiculous. Formerly people could die of starvation while relief was being moved to them. With present means of communication that is all changed. The post, telegraph, and telephone have been available for the despatch to Dublin before Christmas of warnings of distress. Government representatives and local men have been able to go personally to Dublin to make reports and confirm the tidings. When relief works were authorised, a telegram from Dublin in the morning has enabled a local officer to arrange his gangs by the evening, and banks would have been able, if necessary, to issue money on the same day.

If the need for fuel and other supplies had been urgent enough, they could have been taken from the quays at Dublin in the morning and dumped at the stations between Galway and Clifden on that night. From the dumps on the railway line they could be distributed next day by military lorries to any centre in Connemara, and minor roads then furnish ready means of access to remote villages.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

We are far from the days when peasants died in the fields of Connaught while corn was stacked in Dublin granaries, with no means of transport. Day after day last week I met on roads among the mountains in upper Galway, and across the bogs along the Southern seaboard, lorries full of coal, or country carts going to draw coal from the local dumps. Ordinary traders' motors were going to and from villages that formerly were almost off the map. Near Clifden I met a van driven by the traveller of a Dublin drapery firm. He had come from Ballinrobe that morning, visiting *en route* numerous centres, which now receive regular calls of that kind. The improvement of communications has made a wonderful difference to Connemara in the past twenty years.

HARD TIMES.

A recurrence of famine as it used to occur is not, then, to be expected. In other ways, nevertheless, many things in Connemara are as they were. The land is poor; the sea gives a precarious yield; industries, beyond that of road-making and repairing at the public expense, hardly exist; food, fuel and comforts, except when their distribution is specially organised as at present, are won with difficulty from the poor resources of mountain, bog and rock-strewn sea.

The standard of living is almost incredibly low for many of the inhabitants. Lately, after a period of improvement, it has fallen again. Twenty years of good work by the Congested Districts Board were followed by four or five years of disturbance, during which a great deal of what had been built up was lost through interruption of transport, raising of freight charges, loss of markets, and consequent decay of industry. All that had been gained by the spreading fame of Connemara as a paradise for the sportsman disappeared during the time when the district was inaccessible or shunned by those who had spent money in the district. The people were ill-prepared to bear the hardship caused by a succession of seasons unfavourable to their poor patches of potatoes and their valuable fuel resources, the strips of peat bog.

CHILDREN IN WANT.

Relief certainly was needed. Before Christmas, I was told in one district, the worst look of the children coming to school showed that they were insufficiently nourished, and, if assistance had not been given, there would have been cases of definite starvation.

Early this year, however, the relief works were started, and employment on these works has been so arranged that one man in every family shall have work for some weeks. The work is eagerly sought. Men walk, perhaps, eleven or twelve miles to the centres where the gangs are engaged, hoping to be included in the list for that week, or, if not so lucky, to receive promise of a turn in the following week.

The grants are not sufficient to allow all the deserving men to be employed regularly. Work, therefore, is distributed as fairly as possible, so that in two weeks or more in the course of a month some money will go to every family. The amount paid is from 21s. to 25s. a week; and to earn this many of the men walk long distances to and from the job every day.

RELIEF WORKS.

As a rule, the work is not the repairing of the ordinary district roads, but the making of small bog-roads, to connect groups of cottages with the district road, or to give access to parts of the bog where turf is cut and (on the seaboard) to the small piers or to parts of the shore where seaweed is gathered. (The seaweed, by the way, is now used only for manure: the kelp-burning, once a valuable industry for these poor folk, has gone quite out.) The provision of these by-ways will ease the daily tasks of the people and encourage them to improve their own places. It is a good supplement to the work done in past years in the provision of district roads, piers and cottages. It will facilitate the building of new cottages in hamlets where the difficulty of transporting the stone and other materials has in itself been a discouragement. Even at the moment it is simplifying the means of getting coal to the more remote places.

LOCAL OFFICERS

I find universal agreement that the Government's measures were both timely and appropriate, and there is nothing but praise for the work of the Government's local officers—Mr. Conkling, the Local Government Board Inspector, and Mr. Gallagher, the Land Commission Inspector—as well as the soldiers, who are taking part in the distribution of coal. Mr. Conkling has been moving so vigorously from place to place in Connemara that I have failed to some upon him personally. Mr. Gallagher is up and down the country from day to day, soothing by his unfailing tact the jealousies that occur in the allocation of jobs. The military parties are out in all weathers on these wind-swept roads. My last sight of them showed a party working away in the sleet and snow, at dusk, twenty-five miles from their quarters, finishing the "bagging" of a load of coal.

The quantity of coal allocated to County Galway is 12,500 tons, almost all of it for Connemara and the seaboard between Spiddal and Slyne Head.

A CAREFUL ESTIMATE.

This recital of the state of affairs as presented to me in Connemara is perhaps, dull, because I have had to generalise, and also because I have tried to give a careful, though general, estimate of the position. It would have been easier, and the result would be more picturesque, to have singled out instances of the misery of some particular families in the slum-districts which are to be found here, where much of the country is still "congested." My desire, first, however, is to testify that my experiences confirm the summary of the position contained in Archbishop O'Donnell's brief message to American sympathisers, and the views expressed in the leading article in the *Irish Times* last Saturday.

MISS JOHN'S VISIT.

In that issue of the *Irish Times*, I note the statement of Miss John, of the "Save the Children" Fund. Miss John came through to Clifden from Dublin on Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning she was motored to a place where some of the worst hovels in Ireland can be seen, and she went into two or three of them. Her trip lasted about an hour, and she departed from Clifden for London before one o'clock. In her brief visit she certainly saw conditions that ought not to exist in Europe in the twentieth century; but she did not meet people who could have told her that in Ireland's best years these conditions could have been found as surely as squalor is to be found in Limehouse or Poplar. They are conditions that have nothing to do with the prospects of hunger and misery that would have faced Connemara this winter but for the measures taken by the Government and the facilities that now exist for the administration of relief.

Nothing in my tour was more striking than the revelation everywhere of the statement that doles were not desired. Connemara does, nevertheless, need help from outside, and in a further letter I shall convey the views I have obtained as to useful ways of giving help.

RELIEF SCHEME.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

A number of Dublin Pressmen were invited to the Free State Ministry of Local Government last Saturday to hear what the Government is doing to cope with the distress consequent on last year's bad crops. They were received by Mr. de Lacy, head of the Department, and other officials, including Mr. O'Farrell, Commissioner for County Kerry.

In reply to the first question put to him, Mr. de Lacy said that not in one instance had the Ministry received information of actual starvation or famine in any of the congested districts along the Western seaboard from Inishowen to Berehaven. In many places there was acute distress, because the conditions of life are such that the least thing out of the normal will put the inhabitants over the distress line.

The worst happening had been the failure of the peat crop, because of the incessant wet weather. In a number of districts the potato crop might also be put down as a complete failure.

RELIEF GRANTS.

The Government had foreseen what was coming, and had a special relief grant of £250,000 ready to meet any emergency. Just before Christmas a further quarter of a million was made available for the same purpose. Plans were laid early last December, and on those they were working at present utilising the £500,000.

The relief schemes were being carried through by the officials of the Ministry and of the Land Commission, men with practical experience of dealing with the congested areas. They were assisted locally by the clergy and principal inhabitants, the relieving officers, rate collectors and Civic Guards.

The relief was being afforded in four main directions—namely:—

1—Supply of fuel.
2—School meals for children.
3—Relief works.
4—Supply of seed potatoes and corn.

The Government has purchased just over 9,000 tons of coal, which they sent into the different counties where the peat had failed, and sold it at the nominal price of sixpence for a 10st. bag. The amount so distributed averaged 1½ to 2 tons for the ordinary family.

COAL AND FOOD.

Mr. O'Farrell stated that the provision of coal had removed the worst of the conditions in Kerry. They were also informed that the scheme was made much easier in its carrying out by the co-operation of the Great Southern Railways Company, who carried the coal at greatly reduced rates, and rushed it to the appointed centres with commendable despatch. As far as fuel was concerned, the Department were confident that they had met the crisis in time.

There had been put on foot a scheme for supplying one hot midday meal to the children in the schools in the distressed areas. It was already working well in Donegal, and was being extended as rapidly as the arrangements could be made. Up to the present it was made for as many as 20,000 meals per day.

Constructively the most important part of the operations in hand was the provision of relief works in each of the affected counties. Those took the shape of road-making and repairs to piers, boat slipways, and such. The object was to provide employment on works that will have a permanent value.

In Kerry, for instance, a new road is being opened up to the Gap of Dunloe, and a new approach constructed to the scenery of Curragh Lake. Those will be of value to the tourist traffic. On an average the men employed get from 21s. to 25s. per week, and the work is divided up so that everyone requiring it gets a share.

In the best of times there are practically no earning opportunities in those districts in the winter time. Those works are carried out under the supervision of the Land Commission officials, and the influences of the local publican and others, so baneful in past relief schemes, are done away with.

SEED POTATOES.

A question was put to Mr. De Lacy as to the conditions in other places, apart from the congested counties, where there is distress through unemployment. He replied that they had money available to meet such cases, and he instanced the town of Rathdowney, in the heart of the Midlands, that had got a grant of £6,000 for a water supply scheme. Kildare, also, suffered badly by the withdrawal of the military, had got £10,000.

There were several grants available for relief works in such areas. Mr. De Lacy again emphasised that the aim in utilising the grants for the relief of unemployment is work, not money.

The Department of Agriculture has in hands the supplying of seed potatoes and corn for the coming season's plantings. Minor schemes in operation include re-afforestation. All the schemes of relief are co-ordinated under the control of a special staff in Dublin, and there is co-operation between the Government activities and those of the Dudley Nursing and the Save the Children Organisations.

The total of £520,060 for relief works has been allocated as follows:—

Cavan	£34,410	Louth	11,500
Clare	10,750	Mayo	62,850
Cork	40,963	Monaghan	1,500
Donegal	22,700	Offaly	1,250
Dublin	97,150	Roscommon	14,760
Galway	40,191	Sligo	18,555
Kerry	32,379	Tipperary	11,045
Kildare	20,000	Waterford	1,713
Kilkenny	1,500	Westmeath	3,500
Leitrim	17,769	Wexford	7,011
Leix	14,552	Wicklow	22,577
Longford	2,900		
			£471,660

Add £48,400 extra for congested districts.

NEWSPAPER DEAL.

£1,750,000 FOR NEWCASTLE GROUP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sunday.

It is understood that the Allied Newspapers, Ltd., have concluded arrangements for taking over the *Newcastle Chronicle's* group of publications at a purchase price stated to be in the neighbourhood of £1,750,000.

It was only last year that Allied Newspapers acquired an important group of papers in Manchester from Messrs. E. Hulton and Co.

The papers likely to be absorbed by Allied Newspapers on this occasion include the *North Mail and Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, the *Evening Chronicle*, the *Illustrated Chronicle*, the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* and the *Sunday Sun*.

IMPRISONED IN A CAVE.

HOPE OF RESCUE ALMOST ABANDONED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

Hopes of rescuing Mr. Floyd Collins from the Kentucky cave in which he has been imprisoned for nine days have been almost abandoned. It is already feared that he is dead. The shaft which is being sunk into the cave has to-day reached a depth of 25 feet. It is now expected that it will not be completed before Tuesday. There is, however, a chance of Mr. Collins's being reached from an adjoining cave, which was discovered by a rescue party yesterday.

WAR DEBTS.

BRITISH OFFER TO FRANCE.

THE BALFOUR NOTE AS A BASIS.

PAYING OFF AMERICA'S CLAIM.

It is expected that M. Herriot, the French Premier, and M. Clementel, will go to London to participate in the discussions arising out of the Note on the Allied debts, which has been sent to France by Mr. Winston Churchill on behalf of the British Government.

The Note was sent in reply to the request of M. Clementel, the French Finance Minister, for a declaration of British policy on the debts question. As anticipated, the Government adheres to the principle of the Balfour Note, under which Britain asks from her debtors only such amounts as are necessary to pay her creditors.

The official text is as follows:—

His Majesty's Government adheres to the principle of the Balfour Note. Much of the substance of this Note was repeated in Lord Curzon's Note of 11th August, 1923, more particularly in paragraphs 2 and 3 to 11 of the enclosure. But paragraphs 6 and 7 of the enclosure, which refer to Mr. Bonar Law's proposals of January, 1923, are clearly no longer applicable to the existing facts of the situation. These paragraphs were written before the framing of the Dawes plan, and on the assumption that the total German liability would be fixed at a figure less than that adopted in the Dawes plan, particularly in the earlier years, and that bonds of the kind contemplated in Mr. Bonar Law's plan, with the rights of redemption given in that plan, would be issued. These assumptions are not now tenable. It follows that Lord Curzon's statement cannot, therefore, in this respect serve as a basis for the policy of His Majesty's Government.

The principle of the Balfour Note is that Great Britain should receive from Europe payments equivalent to those she is under obligation to make to the United States of America. His Majesty's Government cannot accept a position in which this principle could only be achieved upon the basis of the full normal yield of the Dawes annuities, or by taking at their face value debts which cannot be at present treated as good assets.

His Majesty's Government has already consented not merely to reduce their claims against the Allies to an amount necessary to cover their own payments in respect of the British war debt to the United States Government, but actually to apply the whole of the United Kingdom share of German reparations to that purpose.

This means that Great Britain not only takes to her own charge the whole of her own war damages, but also the eight hundred million pounds of foreign securities devoted by her to the general effort before the United States entered the war.

In the application of the Balfour Note to the existing situation, His Majesty's Government, remembering that war debts between Allies have been incurred in a common cause, have been prepared to consider proposals under which the existing French debt to Great Britain would be reduced, provided that the principle of a definite payment by France from her own national resources, fixed with due regard to her relative wealth and tax-paying capacity, is accepted without reference to reparations. In the view of His Majesty's Government, therefore, it might be found convenient that the French payments should be divided into—

A—Fixed annual amounts to be paid by France, irrespective of the actual receipts from the Dawes annuities, in a particular year; and

B—A further annual charge on the French share in the Dawes annuities.

It would, of course, be understood, first, that all counter-claims by France against Great Britain would be superseded; and, secondly, that if and when the payments derived by Great Britain from European war debts and reparations were sufficient to provide for the full discharge of the British obligations towards the United States over the full period of such obligations, including the payments already made, any surplus would be used to diminish the burden resting upon Britain's Allies.

His Majesty's Government entertain the hope that, if the French Government were prepared to make proposals on the lines here suggested, a settlement satisfactory to both countries might be reached.

A LONDON CONFERENCE.

PROBABLE DATE FOR ANGLO-FRENCH MEETING.

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sunday.

The British Note is understood to have been greatly shortened since it appeared in draft form before the Cabinet last Tuesday. Officials were loth to comment on it last night. Nor was any definite information to be obtained in London regarding the suggested coming visit of M. Herriot and M. Clementel.

The British Government, however, is known to be strongly in favour of continuing the discussion by means of personal interviews rather than letters, and it is reasonable to suppose that it has taken steps to make its views known.

At the same time, it is not for Great Britain to invite French representatives to London. If France is desirous of talking business, she will probably suggest their coming, and she will then find that the proposal will be warmly welcomed.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

The text of the British Note on the Allied debts is already under study at the Ministry of Finance. Notwithstanding that it deals only with the question of the debts, it is predicted that coming negotiations must shortly include all the principal issues between France and Great Britain, Cologne, and the Ruhr disarmament and security.

This morning it was assumed that M. Herriot and M. Clementel would leave for London almost immediately, but this is not altogether likely. The final report of the Military Control Commission may not reach the Allied Governments until the end of the week, and its examination by the Versailles Military Council will almost certainly occupy a week or ten days. It is likely that the Government, which places the question of French security even above that of the debts, will wish, before taking any important action, to be fully informed of the attitude of Great Britain to the facts to be revealed, and her intentions in regard to the evacuation of Cologne and the Ruhr in the light of them.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is to leave for Geneva early in March, and it is possible, therefore, that the London meeting may take place before the end of the present month.

THE SAFETY OF ST. PAUL'S.

STATEMENT BY CANON ALEXANDER.

Referring to the question of the fabric of the Cathedral at the close of his sermon, at St. Paul's on Saturday afternoon, Canon Alexander said that there was no need for panic or for sensational statements. Their present advisers, who had at least the advantage of knowing the facts, told them that, while the building might soon become dangerous if adequate remedies were not applied, those who wished to come there might do so in perfect safety. In their judgment, the dome would not fall to-day or to-morrow.

LINER'S CALL FOR HELP.

A Lloyd's telegram from Chios, Greece, states that an S.O.S. call for help was received yesterday from the President Harrison, giving a position in the Mediterranean. The President Harrison, 10,533 tons, belonging to the Dollar Steamship Line, is bound from Shanghai to New York.

BY-ELECTIONS.

POINTS IN MINISTERS' SPEECHES.

The campaign in the seven constituencies where by-elections are pending was conducted with renewed vigour yesterday, when over twenty meetings were held in support of the Cumann na nGaedheal candidates. The speeches are reported fully on page 5. Below we give the chief points in some of the speeches.

President Cosgrave at Cavan: Some pessimists say that we are approaching bankruptcy. One has only to take stock of the country to see what ground there is for pessimism. Having examined the various commercial and other institutions, the records of investments abroad, the money in our banks, and so on, is there any man who could say that this country is bankrupt? At the end of 1925 the total indebtedness of the State will not be more than £13,000,000.

Mr. Blythe at Ballinamore: Until we have security in this country, until all danger of further strife has passed, people will not invest their capital in industries; and until they do, unemployment and emigration will continue.

Mr. O'Higgins at Boyle: If you denounced the Treaty and tore up the Constitution, it would not mean that by the mere act of doing so you would get international recognition of a sovereign independent Republic. It would more likely mean a Crown Colony, and it would be certain to mean the loss of the North-East, as well as economic ruin.

BURNING BUILDING COLLAPSES.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE BURIED.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

BEZIERS (HERAULT), Sunday.

A fire, resulting in heavy loss of life, broke out here to-day in some old barrack buildings now used by the civil authorities, and was subdued only after a four hours' fight. A part of one of the walls collapsed without warning, burying nine soldiers who were assisting the fire brigade, three firemen, a policeman, and fifteen others. The bodies of thirteen men have been recovered from the *débris*, and the search was being continued late to-night.

The dead, together with fifteen injured, including eight firemen, a policeman, and some civilians, were taken to the hospital. All the places of entertainment were closed in the evening as a sign of mourning.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. DOUGLAS.

ENGLISH CRICKETER IN FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 8.

A motor car in which Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas was returning from the banquet given in honour of the M.C.C. team by Mr. Watt, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, collided at midnight with a cart, with the result that the driver, Mr. Baker, manager of the Melbourne Sports Depôt, was killed outright.

Mr. Douglas, who had a wonderful escape from death, was injured in the elbow and also sustained bruises, but was not seriously hurt. However, he will not be able to play to-morrow when the match with Victoria will be resumed, and in his absence Mr. J. L. Bryan will act as captain.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.

HISTORIC BUILDING DAMAGED.

Fingringhoe Church, near Colchester, one of the most beautiful churches in Essex, and well known to archæologists, was last night damaged by fire. Shortly after Evensong and while the choir was at practice, smoke was seen issuing from an oak plate in the nave beside which a chimney runs from the heating apparatus. The churchwarden, choir and parishioners attacked the fire with buckets of water, which they carried up ladders placed inside and outside the church. By this means the outbreak was checked until the arrival of the fire brigade, which extinguished the fire. A fine old oak beam and the surrounding woodwork was destroyed, while damage was caused by water.

THE GREEK CRISIS

FEELING IN ATHENS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Sunday.

Acting upon the advice of the British and French Ambassadors, a change of attitude is noticeable in the Greek Government's position regarding the Patriarchal controversy. The Greek Cabinet yesterday decided not to invoke The Hague Tribunal, but merely to send a Note to the League of Nations asking for an international guarantee for future Patriarchs at Constantinople.

The expelled Patriarch, Constantine, will accept retirement, and a new Patriarch will be elected. The general feeling here is that the danger of war is eliminated for the moment, despite the activity of military circles.

NURMI AGAIN.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD BY THE FINNISH CHAMPION.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

Paavo Nurmi won a special two mile race here in 9 mins. 8 secs., which is 2-5th of a second faster than the previous world record.—(Reuter.)

STEAMER ASHORE.

Excitement was caused on the Thanet coast soon after noon yesterday when the Newbiggin, 1,500 tons, of Leith, bound from the Tyne for Lisbon with a cargo of coal, ran aground at Ramsgate Gap, a few hundred yards from the shore, between Ramsgate and Broadstairs. The Ramsgate harbour tug, Aids, and motor boats from Ramsgate and Broadstairs went to the scene, but the tide was receding, and the vessel remained fast on the reef. Later two tugs from Dover arrived, and it is hoped to refloat the vessel at high tide.

LATE NEWS.

A GENEROUS PROPOSAL

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO FRANCE.

In a leading article upon the Government's reply, published as a White Paper, to the questions raised by M. Clementel in his letter to Mr. Churchill last month, *The Times* observes:—A full official answer is given to the questions informally asked by M. Clementel, and the next step is now with France. It is too soon to foresee with certainty whether she will realise at once the many advantages which the British proposal offers her, and the severe sacrifices which it imposes in many ways upon her. Apparently the first impression which it has made upon the Paris public differs from that which it has made upon the French Government and official circles.

The Government recognise the friendly spirit which inspires it, and look upon it as forming a useful basis for further discussion. The prevailing feeling among the public, on the other hand, seems to be disappointment. They seem to have persuaded themselves—to have allowed themselves to be persuaded—that we were not only going to forgive a large portion of France's debt, but that we would agree that the repayment of the balance should be dependent upon the payment of reparations by Germany. In other words, were Germany to make default, the burden was to fall upon the British taxpayer, who is creditor, and not upon France, who is debtor. This conception of the rights of the two parties to the loans is so manifestly indefensible that it may be hoped a little reflection will lead to its abandonment.

The Note marks a fresh stage on the road to the complicated pechlum of the settlement of inter-Allied indebtedness. There must be other negotiations and other stages before the end is in sight.

HEAVY WHEAT BUYING.

Telegraphing on Sunday, the Winnipeg Correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:—The wheat market surprised traders by advancing prices on Saturday on heavy buying by British and European agents. Millions of bushels of Manitoba wheat have been sold in the last two days. There had been a decline of 28 cents in the previous two days. Mr. Smith, the selling agent for the farmers' wheat pool, who is touring Britain and Europe, has advised the pool to hold the wheat. The pool has a large amount of wheat at Fort William, as it is fully expected that the price will again advance. Offers of 2 dollars 20 cents per bushel were refused. May options closed at 1 dollar 99 cents per bushel.

DUKE OF YORK'S TRIP.

THE HUNTING IN NAIROBI.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NAIROBI, Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of York have returned from their hunting trip to Nairobi. They have had a glorious time and are looking exceedingly well and sunburnt. They are both enthusiastic about their experiences, and say that they have really enjoyed the country, its climate and its people, and found the sport excellent.

They have brought back with them a collection of trophies.

The Duke and Duchess attended a race meeting here and received some Chiefs, to each of whom the Duke presented an ebony walking-stick decorated with silver and engraved with the York rose. On Thursday afternoon the Duke played polo, and before breakfast on Friday he made a private visit to the cemetery and placed a wreath on the war memorial cross.

To-day he and the Duchess bade farewell to Nairobi and entrained for Uganda. They were seen off at the station by a large crowd. The remainder of the month will be spent in Uganda hunting.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHINESE DELEGATION.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GENEVA, Sunday.

The withdrawal of the American delegation from the International Opium Conference was followed yesterday morning by the withdrawal of the Chinese delegation. It is not anticipated that any more withdrawals will take place, and the general trend of the speeches yesterday showed a desire to go forward with the work now nearing conclusion.

Yesterday afternoon the Conference received representatives from committees, and, though certain minor points still remain outstanding, the Drafting Committee is getting ahead with its work.

The Convention on Drugs, which is regarded as likely to be an effective instrument, will probably be presented for consideration on Tuesday.

Viscount Cecil, speaking at yesterday's Conference, regretted the withdrawal of the Americans, and expressed his appreciation of their services. He said that they would have been stronger with the Americans, but without them they would still continue confident that in the end right would triumph.

ALLEGED RUM-RUNNER.

SHOTS FIRED BY AMERICAN COASTGUARD SHIP.

NEW YORK, Sunday.

The steamer Homestead, laden with 12,000 cases of liquor, has been brought into harbour by coastguardsmen, together with twenty-eight members of the crew, who were captured. Officials are withholding details, but it is understood the seizure was made within one hour's steaming from shore.

It is reported that the coastguard ship fired several rounds from her three pounders, wounding some of the crew of the Homestead. —(Reuter.)

BOXER'S DEATH IN THE RING.

NO FOUL BLOWS STRUCK.

There was a tragic sequel to a boxing bout at Premierland, London, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the death of one of the contestants.

According to the New Scotland Yard authorities, during a bout at the close between William Humphreys, aged 19, of Marlbake, and Edward Charles Shepherd (21), of East Greenwich, the latter collapsed and died in the sixth round. The body bears no marks of violence, and so far as could be ascertained no foul blows were struck.

A medical officer was in attendance, and rendered aid, which was of no avail. Humphreys and Shepherd have, according to enquiries, been friends for some time past, both being members of the same boxing club.

£50,000 RAINSTORM.

ADELAIDE, Sunday.

The damage caused in the metropolitan area by the torrential rainstorm on Friday afternoon is estimated at £50,000.—(Reuter.)

ILLNESS OF SIR GEORGE A. CRITCHETT.

Sir George Anderson Critchett, Surgeon Oculist to the King, is lying seriously ill in a London nursing home.

HOW RAISULI WAS CAPTURED.

OUTBURST WHEN INTERVIEWED.

GREAT HAUL OF TREASURES.

VISIT TO PALACE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

SPECIAL CABLE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

TANGIER, Saturday.

Raisuli, old and very ill, is being carried across the Rhomarra Mountains to Riff, where Abdul Krim will hold a court-martial, and try him on charges of high treason.

It has already been decided in principle that Raisuli will not be executed, as he is descended from the Prophet Mohammed; but what is left of his life will be passed within the four walls of Abdul Krim's palace at Ait Kamara.

The picturesque old brigand's stronghold, Tazarut, in the heart of the Atlas Mountains, has been surrounded by the Riff regulars from Adjoir since the middle of December.

Ten times Abdul Krim summoned the aged Shereef to give up his allegiance to Spain and submit to the new Government, but each time Raisuli sent back insulting answers.

TELEPHONED ORDER TO ATTACK.

On Sunday, January 25, Abdul Krim, after many weeks of hesitation, decided that his obstinate rival must be destroyed if Western Morocco was to have internal peace and unity.

He gave the order by telephone from Adjoir, and at midnight the Riff Mehalla around Tazarut attacked. The battle was long and furious, as Raisuli had a garrison of four hundred of his best fighting men to defend him. But the Shereef was unable to lead his men into battle himself, and his tribesmen were dismayed by the Riff regulars' superior discipline and equipment. At eight o'clock in the morning of Monday, January 26, they surrendered, after 83 of their number lay dead on the walls of the fortress.

RAISULI TEARS HIS BEARD.

Raisuli, furiously and impotently cursing from his bed, was made prisoner by Caid Hamid Bashaw of Targhzuit. Raisuli tore out parts of his big red beard, and covered his face in the folds of his turban. No one has seen his face since.

The Riffs captured:—

500 Horses (including Raisuli's own favourite one);
300 Mules;
300,000 Cartridges for Spanish Mauser rifles;
600 Used Rifles;
200 Brand New Spanish Mausers;
400 Automatic Revolvers;
Large amounts of Hand Grenades;
12 Machine Guns;

and enormous treasure of jewels, valuable carpets, rugs, embroideries, as well as nearly twenty million pesetas in gold and silver, were also seized.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken included Raisuli's forty-one wives, many of them now old and employed only as slaves to the younger ones, thirty-two negro eunuchs, about eighty other slaves, and three hundred and seventeen fighting men, besides Raisuli's son and nephew.

Sultan Abdul Krim immediately ordered Raisuli and his family to be transferred to Riff, but the difficulty of transport proved enormous. There was no mule or horse strong enough to stand up under Raisuli's weight, and a special litter had to be constructed. Meanwhile the Spanish had learned of the capture of Tazarut, through their spies, and five Spanish aeroplanes arrived on the Tuesday, and bombarded the place at intervals throughout the day.

This continued throughout the week, and on Sunday, when I arrived there, fifty-four Riff regulars had been killed—the heaviest toll the Spanish 'planes have ever taken, to my knowledge.

I had been making strenuous efforts to get to Tazarut from Riff in time to witness the capture of the Shereef, and to do so ran the Spanish blockade down the coast to Wad Lau. This proved a poor time, however, as Spanish torpedo boats and cruisers were plentiful, and we were driven ashore by their guns again and again.

Striking inland from Wad Lau I arrived at Targhzuit—an incomparably lovely spot in the highest and wildest part of the Atlas Mountains—on the night of January 28, only to learn that the battle was all over.

ABSALOM'S JEWELS.

Targhzuit is the general headquarters of the Riff Army, two hours' ride north of Sheshaun and six hours' ride east of Tazarut. There Prince Mahmed—Krim's brother and Commander-in-Chief of the Army—advised me to wait, as it was probable that Raisuli would arrive next day.

He did not, but his son, Absalom, did, under guard of fifty Riff soldiers, and looking unutterably bored with the proceedings. He is a fat, stupid-looking boy of fifteen, and was attended by two huge negro eunuchs, who scowled ferociously at anyone coming near the young Shereef.

The Princeling wore a good deal of jewellery, and ate an enormous amount of food, but he had nothing to say on any subject. Early next morning he was led away to Riff, where he will be lodged in the Sultan's palace.

That afternoon—last Saturday it was—shouts of muleteers and the sound of many marching feet came up the mountain side from the West. It was Raisuli's caravan from Tazarut at last.

RAISULI'S ARRIVAL.

It was a spectacle hard to forget. First came twenty Riff cavalrymen, armed to the teeth, marching silently with regular tread. Then a strange looking contrivance, like a huge square box, with two poles protruding at either end. Each pole was carried on the shoulders of four men—sixteen men in all—and in the box, on the top of a thick pile of gorgeous rugs and embroidered cushions, lay

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Raisuli himself, the man who for his time had defied Emperors and Republics.

He lay on his haunches, resting the upper part of his body on his elbows. Over his face he wore his turban wrapped tightly so that only the little, furious, beady eyes and the tips of his brilliantly dyed beard were visible.

His body was wrapped in white woollen robes, as worn by the noble descendants of the Prophet Mahammed.

Behind rode four slim white veiled women on fine Spanish mules—Raisuli's favourite wives. Abdul Krim had offered Raisuli the choice of four wives in his imprisonment, and, consistent to the last, Raisuli chose the four youngest and loveliest women in his harem. They were attended by three barbaric negro eunuchs, who had been permitted to keep their rifles.

Behind them came seventeen pack mules loaded with rugs, cushions, clothing, and personal belongings, and favoured jewels and food.

The procession was ended by twenty Riff Regulars in their green felt turbans. Raisuli was immediately taken to his quarters—a small mud hut like all the houses in the mountain village. The house was only about twenty yards from my quarters.

THE FLOWER OF ARABY.

About half an hour before sunset, with the permission of Prince Mahmed, I went to the Shereef's lodging. Caid El Hadj, a picturesque adventurer, formerly an officer in the French Foreign Legion, and now official topographer to Prince Mahmed, accompanied me. The hut was surrounded by Riff regulars, and in the court-yard inside, one of Raisuli's enormous negro eunuchs stood guard. He admitted us reluctantly and rushed into the room ahead of us to drive the women into the corner. They had removed their outer wrappings and stood in the middle of the room, looking at the intruders with startled, frightened eyes. The tallest had a wealth of black curls falling to the ground. Her skin was a delicate pink-white, like almond blossom, and around her neck she wore a rope of lovely pearls.

This was the famous Lalla Ayesha, the loveliest daughter of Araby, of whom it is said, her hair was carried by four slaves when she walked in the Palace garden at Tasarut. She was Raisuli's eldest wife, about 20 years of age, and the other girls were even younger.

An eunuch hustled them into a corner while they grasped for scarves and veils. He threw rugs from the floor over them at that end of the room, and during the next twenty minutes only subdued rustlings betrayed their nervous presence.

RAISULI'S OUTBURST.

At the opposite end of the small, mean room, lay Mulay Hamid Ben Absalmen Ber Raisuli, shapeless, on a pile of beautiful rugs and cushions. His head was sunk between his hands, and he regarded us with eyes like those of a wild boar, which abound in his own mountains. His hands were long and delicate, like those of an Arab lady, with exquisitely hennaed nails. His bushy eyebrows, from which the henna was beginning to fade, protruded over those infinitely evil-pig's eyes, and at the ends of his hennaed beard stuck out from the bottom wrappings, in which he had hidden his face.

"Why do you come to me?" he burst out furiously in Arabic, "I have said I do not wish to see anyone. I wish for nothing but to die. I have asked to die. I do not wish to be a prisoner of dogs and the sons of dogs."

My companion explained that we had come in all friendliness to see if he wished to say anything for the outside world. Raisuli remained silent, looking around furiously as if he would have ordered us slain. His hands, which had strangled and stabbed hundreds of helpless and worn-out wives, played nervously about the end of his red beard.

"I WANT TO DIE."

"The outside world can forget Raisuli," he burst out again. "Raisuli wishes only to forget the outside world. I have asked to die. I want to die. Raisuli will never be prisoner where Raisuli has reigned," he said. "Let them kill me at once. If they have taken my horse and my saddle. Let them take body, too. The Prophet awaits me in Heaven."

Translated into German by my companion, this sounded like free verse. I suggested we should ask Raisuli if he resented the fact that Spain had abandoned him in his mountain fortress. "Spain! do not say that word to me," he snarled again. "The Lord of the Mountains served Spain once. The Lord of the Mountains is a prisoner. Who are these strangers who come to taunt Raisuli? Let me tear out my beard and die."

Raisuli paved weakly at the ends of his beard again. Evidently there was little to be got out of him, so Sidi Hassan, Prince Mahmed's private secretary, who had just entered, began to prepare to make tea.

Raisuli watched the preparations in silence, then suddenly declared that the tea must be removed or given to the women.

"My hand shou had neither eaten nor drunk for four days," Sidi Hassan remonstrated gently. "I do not wish to eat or drink," Raisuli snapped. "I only ask to let me die."

The negro slaves almost turned white with horror, and all in the room stirred, as that refusal to eat savoured of suicide—the most dreadful crime in the Mohammedan calendar.

THE WILL OF ALLAH.

"It is not the will of Allah that thou shouldst die, O lord," Sidi Hassan said quietly. "It is written that thou shouldst live as if thy life were eternal and as if every day were to be thy last. Thou must wait upon Allah's will."

Raisuli moaned, but continued his refusal of food. For the next ten minutes he continued his occasional outbursts of his power to die, and maledictions upon his captors. His whole person disengaged a subtle atmosphere of evil, as if the ghosts of all his victims had descended to surround his room.

The perfume, both from the Shereef, and from the hidden women, became almost insupportable, and I left without any further effort to get Raisuli to discuss the situation.

That evening I saw Raisuli's saddle and horse—an Arab's dream. No more exquisite creature was ever made than this spotless white animal. In future it will be ridden by Prince Mahmed. The saddle is made entirely of gold, and cloth of gold, with heavy golden thread embroidery. It glistened in the sunlight, like some stage property out of an Arabian Night's entertainment.

TREASURE AT TAZARUT.

The next day I rode on to Tasarut, where the Riff regulars were guard Raisuli's fortress. I saw all the palace, except the harem, where thirty-seven of his wives still remain.

The underground prisons and treasure cells were most interesting, as the Riffs had begun excavating the hidden treasure. So far they have found chiefly skeletons, what remains of those unlucky prisoners whom Raisuli buried alive in the old days.

The skeletons were easily recognisable as those of women wives whom he buried alive. Most of his old wives he either repudiated, sent back to their families or turned into slaves to the younger ones, but many were stabbed, strangled or beheaded, and those who had been flagrantly unfaithful were buried alive.

The money vaults contained Spanish silver and gold chiefly, but also Moroccan, and British and French coins were piled up in leathern sacks and boxes or hogsheads. Large amounts were also buried loose in the earth.

These caverns, prisons, and treasure-troves lie in some places only four feet deep in the earth. Far from being razed to the ground, as the Spanish reports have it, Tasarut is almost untouched by battle scars.

The only damage done is the destruction of one corner of the Shereef's Palace by Spanish bombs. The Palace itself is infinitely beautiful inside, and contains much exquisite Moorish mosaic and tile work—a vivid contrast to that tiny mud hut in which I last saw its owner.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

This Palace, and that at Zinat, automatically become the property of Adb el Krim.

The Palaces at Arzilla and elsewhere in the Spanish zone will, presumably, be turned over by Spain to Raisuli's nephew, who is at Arzilla now. Raisuli himself was to have rested at Targh Uft three or four days, and then to be transported across the mountains to Riff.

I believe he probably started on his last journey yesterday or to-day. Proof against him at the courtmartial will be chiefly based on the treasures and documents seized at Tasarut, proving that he was heavily pensioned by Spain to combat Moorish Nationalism. This pension, I understand, was sixteen million pesetas yearly during the first five years, but was reduced by General Berenguer in 1921.

Raisuli is suffering from dropsy and heart disease. Whether he eats or not, he will not live more than a few weeks.

When that moment arrives those who have seen his last days will think of those last almond eyes, which are hardened to stare his imprisonment, and Lalla Ayesha, with her hair which trails to the ground.

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When that moment arrives those who have seen his last days will think of those last almond eyes, which are hardened to stare his imprisonment, and Lalla Ayesha, with her hair which trails to the ground.

When Raisuli dies their lives may as well end, too; for they will become slaves of other luckier women, and Lalla Ayesha's lovely hands will beat out dirty clothing on some river bank, for a widow is only a withered tree in Islam.

RESCUE WORK BY SEARCHLIGHT.

JAPANESE FLAGSHIP'S BOAT CAPSIZED.

17 MEN DROWNED.

VANCOUVER, Sunday.

The visit to Vancouver of the Japanese training squadron, which arrived last Friday from Esquimault, was marred by a serious accident at one o'clock this morning.

A large boat, containing 150 men, was returning to the flagship Asama when it came into collision with other boats and a tug, and capsized. Seventeen men were drowned.

The night was very dark and the weather dirty. Rescue work was carried on with the aid of searchlights.—*The Times* correspondent.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Death of Welsh Bard.—The Rev. Richard Jones, the oldest minister of the North Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association, has died at his home near Ruabon in his eighty-eight year. He was a well-known Welsh bard.

Dickens Pilgrimage.—Little Peter Dickens, the great-grandson of Charles Dickens, was one of the first to lay flowers on the great novelist's tomb in Westminster Abbey last Saturday, the 71st anniversary of his birth.

Stone Age Relic.—A Stone Age axe-head, believed by experts to be fifteen thousand years old, has been dug up in an old Oldbury (Worcestershire) marl hole. It is believed to be of Welsh stone, and is to be placed in the museum at Birmingham Art Gallery.

Death Coincidence.—Mr. George Bock (76) and Mrs. Sarah Coveney (81), brother and sister, both died on the same day at Gillingham, Kent. A remarkable thing is that the relatives did not know of the coincidence until they met in the surgery of Dr. Judge, who had attended the old folk. The relatives on both sides had called for death certificates.

Emigrants to Australia.—Mr. Charlton, the Australian Labour Leader, in a speech at Sydney yesterday regarding emigration, asked why England was not carrying on intensive agriculture for her own people. He declared that Australian labour favoured the development of the country on sound lines, and not by bringing out of people to create unemployment.—(Reuter.)

£100 per Ounce.—The value of many of the English birds at the National Challenge Show of Cage Birds at the Crystal Palace (London) was estimated at £250, or somewhere in the neighbourhood of £100 per ounce. Many others were reserved at £200 and £150. The reserved prices placed upon the foreign birds were not generally so high, although £250 was asked for a rare cassique in the foreign fancy bird, an Abyssinian glossy starling, or an archbishop, could be had for anything between £10 and £20.

Idle Town Crier.—Wokingham Town Council have recently appointed a new town-crier and equipped him with a new bell and uniform, but he cannot find anything to cry. His charge, half-a-crown, is the same as his predecessor's, and to create business he has instituted several fresh "stops," or crying places. Councillor F. J. Barrett, appealing on his behalf to the council, remarked that the town-crier was a good man, although his voice was not very strong.

WICKLOW RIOT CASE.

VERDICTS OF NOT GUILTY.

Verdicts of not guilty were returned at Wicklow Circuit Court last Friday in the cases of James Everett, John Conroy, secretary of the Wicklow branch of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union; H. Byrne, R. Nestor, P. Sullivan, Joseph Doyle, Thomas Doyle and W. Vickers, who were charged with riot at Wicklow on December 15. The Doyles and Nestor were also charged with assaults on the Guards.

A police superintendent said that on the morning of December 15 he found Everett, with about 150 men, lined up outside the Wicklow Corn Company's office, blocking the place and preventing five men from working on a ship. Everett said that he would place pickets on the vessel, and witness warned him he would not allow them to do so. He also warned the crowd to disperse, telling the people that they had no right to be there. As no notice was taken of his warnings, he ordered ten Guards to draw their batons, advance, and push the crowd away. Stones were thrown as they did this, and he ordered a baton charge, which dispersed the crowd. One Guard was struck in the face with a stone.

The witness denied saying that if necessary he would shoot into the crowd. He called Everett a "blackguard and a bosser," and that he should be shot and thrown into the river." He did not say that Everett had caused a lot of disturbance.

In the course of the baton charge Everett got two blows, and Metcalfe, organiser, fell unconscious, but evidence would show that there was no mark of a blow on him. This was not reported to him, and he did not believe that men were beaten later in the day.

"Larkinites" were working on other ships, because the Transport men refused to work "half-and-half."

Guards denied the words attributed to the superintendent and that they had their batons in their sleeves before the charge. They gave evidence of being struck by the members of the crowd.

Mr. Duffy, who appeared for Everett and others, asked for a direction on the legal aspect of the case. The Constitution of the Free State guaranteed the right of peaceful assembly; the Trades Disputes Act permitted peaceful persuasion; there was no riot.

Everett said that when a sergeant began taking names he told the men not to give them. When the superintendent arrived he called the witness a blackguard and a bosser," and said he was the cause of a lot of trouble, and that he should be shot and thrown into the river. As he and other union officials were speaking to the men about the result of an interview with the employers the baton charge took place.

He never advocated trouble, and they had gone there to hold a meeting. They had had no meeting since.

Addressing the jury, the Judge said that if they were satisfied that the object of the meeting was to coerce the workmen and impose conditions on them it was an unlawful assembly. In that case the Trades Disputes Act did not apply, and the police were justified in peacefully dispersing, and in resorting to violence in the case of resistance.

Cheering in Court, which followed the announcement of the verdict was described by the Judge as a discreditable demonstration.

CHAMPION BOXER'S MARRIAGE.

DEMPSEY TO RETIRE SOON FROM THE RING.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LOS ANGELES, Sunday.

Jack Dempsey, the heavy-weight champion pugilist, was married here last night to Miss Estella Taylor, the well-known cinema actress, whose age is given as 27. Dempsey obtained a marriage licence yesterday morning, and announced that the ceremony would take place on Monday, and, having thus satisfied popular curiosity, the ceremony attracted comparatively small notice.

The bride later gave an interview to newspaper correspondents, whom she said that she intended to give up the ring, although she did not want to. Her husband, however, had decided that she must devote herself entirely to domestic affairs, and she had complied with his wishes. She regarded her husband, she said, as "the greatest boxing man of heart and brain." Dempsey's engagement to Miss Taylor was announced last September. The lady's name had previously been connected with that of Charlie Chaplin. She has appeared both in the films and on the stage in America.

Dempsey at the time of his engagement said that he would take part in a few more boxing contests, and then retire.

SIR H. ROLLESTON

HONOURED BY IRISH PHYSICIANS.

Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., K.C.B., President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, was on Saturday last admitted to the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland. The function took place in the College Hall, Kildare street, Dublin, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The Governor-General, the Provost of Trinity College, and Lady Aberdeen attended.

AN UNANIMOUS ELECTION.

The President, Sir William Thompson, who presided, welcoming the visitors, said that the most valued of many highly prized heritages of the College was their option to confer its Honorary Fellowship, from time to time, on men who had distinguished themselves to the profession of medicine, the allied professions of science, literature and the fine arts. This privilege had always been most jealously and meticulously guarded, and none but those outstanding in the professions had ever been admitted. In the case of Sir Humphry Rolleston the College had no hesitation in unanimously electing him to Honorary Fellowship.

In his address conferring the honour, the President said that the College had 3,200 on their rolls, and they felt honoured in adding to that number one so distinguished in the medical profession. They had all watched with interest, pleasure and pride Sir Humphry Rolleston's steady progress on the ladder of success to his present unassailably eminent position.

They all earnestly prayed that the new Fellow would long be spared to enjoy not only the Honorary Fellowship of the College, but the many other distinctions and honours which had been so deservedly conferred on him.

Sir Humphry Rolleston was then duly admitted to the Honorary Fellowship and signed the roll.

THE TWO COLLEGES.

The new Fellow returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and proceeded to read an address on "Individual Links between the Colleges of London and Ireland." His admission as a Fellow of the Irish College was a tribute, he said, to the sister College in London. These two Colleges had the same ideals and their early histories ran on the same lines, and the Presidents of the Irish College had been members of the Decennial Committees for the nomenclature of diseases. In the eighty years from 1836 to 1916 it was of interest to know that no less than twenty-eight Fellows of the London College, including Presidents, had been courtesy admitted to the Fellowship of the Irish College.

Although younger, the Irish College had done what the London College had not done last year they had admitted a lady, Mrs. Mary Scharlieb, as a Fellow. The Irish College as far back as 1784 had taken the lead in admitting women as licentiates—an example not followed by the London College till 1909.

In addition to their great founder, Dr. Stearne, the lecturer referred to many prominent men who had been connecting links between the two Colleges. Sir William Petty, one of the original thirteen members, had been described as one of the most remarkable figures in Irish life. He had served as Physician-General to the Army, and had undertaken the task of surveying the country for the purpose of assessing the lands. In the following century there were at least three distinguished Irish physicians who contributed to the strengthening the ties between sister colleges. Those were Edward Barry, Dr. Anthony Pelham, and Dr. Thomas Brooke. Barry was born in Cork about 1668, and after practising there came to Dublin, where he quickly won a high reputation, which was enhanced by very learned work which he published on "Consumption of the Lungs." He was Physician-General to the Forces, and was elected M.P. for Charleville. Later he was knighted, and was admitted a Fellow of the London College. Brooke was also a prominent Irish Fellow and President.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Dr. Walter Smith, Fellow of the College, said as President, had the name of Rolleston come up for admission to any institution, Sir Humphry Rolleston's name would have been a man of graceful character, who had won some merit as Professor at Oxford University. Sir Humphry Rolleston had made some notable contributions to medical literature. He had taken active activities in many directions, and had served his country in several capacities in peace and war. It was no wonder that numerous honours and distinctions should fall to his lot, including being gazetted Surgeon-Admiral of the Royal Navy. He had got an unusual distinction for a physician. In addition to his other qualities, he had a facile pen, and had written a very interesting and instructive book on "The Medical Aspects of Old Age."

Colonel Moore, who seconded the vote of thanks, said Sir Humphry Rolleston's speech was one of unparalleled service to humanity, and, in particular, to the soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's Forces, giving them the advantage of his knowledge and skill in the time of great war when he was Consulting Physician to the Royal Navy. His admission to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland forged one more link in the golden chain which bound the two colleges together.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, which Sir Humphry Rolleston acknowledged, and the proceedings terminated.

A telegram of apology for non-attendance was received from the Chief Justice.

VISIT TO PEAMOUNT.

Sir Humphry Rolleston visited the Peamount Sanatorium, County Dublin, yesterday, and was entertained to lunch. The attendance included Lady Aberdeen, Chairman of the Committee of Management; Sir William Thompson, Hon. Secretary; Sir and Lady Moore, Sir George and Lady Roche, Sir Peter O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard Clarke, Sir Humphry was received by the Committee, medical staff and consulting doctors, and, after luncheon, inspected the various pavilions and farm. He expressed himself as very pleased at having an opportunity of inspecting Peamount.

Sir Humphry was present in the afternoon at a distribution of prizes to patients who had shown particular merit in various occupations, and to winners of games and competitions.

Sir Humphry Rolleston left Kingstown by the mail boat last night.

CROWBOROUGH MURDER.

THORN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At Crowborough, Sussex, last Saturday, Norman Thorn, a poultry farmer, was committed for trial on a charge of having murdered his finance, Elsie Cameron.

Miss Cameron disappeared on December 5th, 1924, on January 16th her dismembered body was found buried in a poultry run on Thorn's farm. Thorn, it was alleged, made a statement to the police to the effect that after a quarrel he left her alone in his bungalow, and when he returned found that she had committed suicide by hanging. He then cut the body in pieces and buried them.

Elizabeth Ann Coldicott said that she had been on very friendly terms with Thorn for some months. He had suggested that they should get married if his sordid break off his engagement with Miss Cameron. On the night of December 5th Thorn met her and her mother at Crowborough Railway Station, and left them at about 10.45 o'clock. The next day Thorn told her that he had expected Miss Cameron to visit him, but that she did not do so. He added that he expected she had committed suicide.

Counsel for the prosecution read two letters written by Miss Cameron to Thorn. In the first she pressed him to marry her before Christmas, and in the second accused him of fascination, and said that he had broken her heart.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that, in his opinion, Miss Cameron died from shock, due to injuries to the forehead and face. There was no indication that death had been caused by hanging.

THE SECRETARIAL COURSE at SKERRY'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 10 Harcourt st., Dublin, is the best possible preparation for a Business Career and includes expert tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Office Routine, etc. Prospectus free.—(Advt.)

ROTOR-SHIP IN A STORM.

TUSSLE WITH WIND AND SEA.

DELAYED VOYAGE TO SCOTLAND.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

KIEL, Sunday Night.

The Flettner rotor ship anchored this afternoon in Kiel Bight, having completed the first and least hazardous stage of its voyage to Scotland. Even in the comparatively protected bight water the rotor ship had something of a buffeting, a strong squally north-westerly wind blowing. The ship had taken sixty-eight hours to cover the distance from Dantzig, 340 miles. The delay was due to heavy storms which held up the boat in the Baltic.

Seen from the pilot boat on which I went out into the Bight, one was once more struck by the singular unattractiveness of the rotor. Its tall, grey towers, one fore and one aft, have less of the usual rake of masts and funnels, being almost perpendicular, in fact. Their position seems to be one of imminent overtopping. The dark green in which the hull is painted completes the impression of drabness. The general use of rotor ships would rob the sea of much of its romance.

The sea was placid when the rotor ship was towed out from Dantzig Harbour, but it soon had a rare tussle with the wind, which veered round from South-East to North-West, and thus blew direct on the ship's nose. A real tempest developed. Even a strong wind, provided that it blows evenly and steadily, is stated to be what the rotor wants. What, apparently, it does not want is wind in sudden gusts and squalls as during the past two days.

The reticence of the officers and crew is very marked. One gathers that there has, so far, been as much motor-power propulsion as rotor-power about the trip. Friday night was a testing time, if not for rotors, certainly for the ship's general seaworthiness. Waves unbroken for the Baltic swept the decks, and water sluiced round the basis of the rotor towers. Nautical tricks for eluding the full force of the wind were tried; but in the end the ship was obliged to seek the protection in the lee of the Island of Bornholm, where it found scores of other vessels sheltering, clustering together like frightened hens.

At dawn, the wind abating somewhat, the ship was resumed its direct line. Last night (Sunday) it was steaming in a fine rendering of Handel's Largo, as given by Mr. E. Stanley Roper. The choir of gentlemen and children was augmented for the occasion by members of the Association of Old Chapel Royal Boys, one of whom was associated as a chorister in the same building with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

In his sermon, the Bishop of London said that tenor music seemed to be a thing of another world, to appeal specially to those who were wearied by life's burdens; but, above all, it was the medium for praising God. Let them sing with spirit and with understanding, while appreciating the help given by the instrument just dedicated, and for which they had to thank the generosity of an earthly King.

The full beauty of the organ was heard in Cesar Franck's Chorale in A minor, and experts present expressed unstinted admiration of the instrument's qualities.

A NEW WAR.

ZINOVIEFF PROMISES A SURPRISE FOR BRITAIN.

RIGA, Sunday.

Speaking at Leningrad, M. Zinovieff said that, in his opinion, a new capitalistic war was coming, probably through Rumania and Poland, organised by Great Britain, and directed equally against the Soviet Union and the Communist International, whose fates were indissolubly linked.

Great Britain, the richest country in Europe, was carrying on a campaign against the Communist International. However, Great Britain's own political position was unenviable, through the dangerous Eastern question.

Zinovieff declared that there was a likelihood of an early abrupt termination of the Conservative Government, followed by a Labour *régime*, politically representative, and anxious to form an alliance with the Soviet Union.

Communism in Great Britain, he asserted, was increasing rapidly, and Great Britain could expect the greatest surprises.—(Reuter.)

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

A reorganisation scheme, formulated by the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, has been in operation during the past week, several districts in Co. Dublin having been visited by Messrs. O'Reilly and Robins, organisers. Labourers have been reminded that they are in a very disorganised state, notwithstanding the fact that on March 1st next existing agreements between workers and employers will expire, and that new agreements will have to be made.

Active work is stated to have been done for the organisation of the workers in Santry, Clogheen, Belgrifne, Portmarnock, Swords, St. Margaret's and St. Doloogh's.

MALICIOUS INJURIES.

SEQUEL TO DISPUTE ABOUT POTEEN AT FUNERAL.

At Clifton, County Galway, Circuit Court on Friday last, before Judge Wise Power, Dudley Clohesty, of Derreenaglass, Connemara, claimed £200 for the malicious destruction of his furniture in November of last year. He alleged that a crowd threw stones into the house, and then set it afire.

Mr. Connolly said that the applicant, Dudley Clohesty, was a son-in-law of James Bailey, with whom formerly he lived. Bailey died in November last, and on the day of the funeral his son Coleman Bailey started a fight between Mrs. Bailey and Clohesty factious, on the ground that Clohesty had not been paid by Bailey for his father, and that "at least £5 should have been spent on potein in order to have a respectable funeral."

The Civic Guards quelled the disturbance, and about 40 o'clock that night Coleman Bailey and some dozen friends went to Clohesty's house, where he, his mother, his sister and his children were asleep. They were awakened by a shower of stones which were thrown through the windows. Suddenly the thatched roof was set on fire and the door was kicked in. Clohesty's mother rushed through the flames, and was passed through the door a heavy piece of the burning roof fell on her and knocked her to the ground. She was only now recovering from her injuries.

Clohesty, with his family, escaped from the house and spent the night in the fields.

Judge Power gave a decree for £7.

NORTHERN IRELAND PRISONS.

HOME SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The report of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Northern Ireland on the prisons in the Northern area for the year ending March 31st, 1924, shows that the committals number 3,326, of which 100 represented persons who were interned. The daily average number in custody in the year 1923-24 was 413.79, which showed a considerable decrease when compared with the two previous years.

The report further states:—

The question of accommodation for the several classes of prisoners is one that has received much consideration. In the report submitted last year reference was made to the lack of requisite institutions. With the permission of the Secretary for Scotland, and the Home Secretary, the Chairman of the Scottish Prison Commission, Lord Polwarth, and the surveyor to the English Prison Commission, Colonel Rogers, were so good as to inspect our prisons last year, at my invitation, and have furnished me with a very valuable report as to the alterations and additions which are necessary to bring the prisons service of Northern Ireland up-to-date. It is hoped to put their recommendations into force at an early date. These recommendations include the utilisation of portion of Belfast Prison as a convict prison, and the erection of a Borstal Institution. As regards the convict prison, the Ministry has already taken steps in that direction, and it is expected that it will no longer be necessary to send convicts to the prisons in England and Scotland, and that the Ministry may be able to bring back the bulk of Northern Ireland convicts in England and Scotland to Belfast.

The provision of a Borstal Institution, is engaging the Ministry's anxious attention.

COUNTY DUBLIN ROAD WORKERS.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Owing to the threatened reduction of the Dublin County Council's estimates for road-work, it is feared that a number of workers in the Santry, Glasnevin and Balgriffin districts of County Dublin will be thrown out of employment. In the absence of a change it is possible that the workers generally may have to go on full-time employment, or remain without work until the beginning of the next financial year, when further money may be available.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, Secretary to the Irish Labour Party, accompanied by Mr. Robins, has interviewed Mr. Moylan, of the Roads Section of the Local Government Department, with a view to having the loan to the Council extended, in order that the workers may be kept busy in the meantime.

Mr. Moylan promised to go into the matter with Mr. Ryan, the County Dublin Surveyor, and hopes to be entertained that an arrangement will be made to meet the situation.

LIMERICK AND UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the Limerick County Council meeting on Saturday it was announced that the University Scholarships Committee had reported a proposal made by the Senate of the National University of Ireland which provided that a school-leaving certificate should be a sufficient test for entrance to the University, in lieu of the examination usually held under the direction of the Scholarship Committee. The County Solicitor advised against a rejection of the Senate's proposal, and his opinion was adopted.

DEAR BREAD IN FRANCE.

WIDE POWERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

The bill to regulate the price of bread was passed during the night sitting of the Chamber by 332 to 226. It may be expected to encounter strong opposition in the Senate.

The Government, under the provisions of the Act, would be empowered to buy home-grown wheat at a fixed price and to purchase abroad; to create a special wheat department, and a fund of £2,000,000 to provide a corn reserve; and to compel growers to declare, under penalties, the amount of their stocks.

FOOD AT COST PRICE.

MEASURES TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

While the Government is endeavouring to prevent the price of bread from continuing to rise and is arranging with the big Paris shops to sell certain articles of primary necessity practically at cost price, various French cities are taking measures on their own initiative.

Havre, for instance, has decided to import Argentine cattle, and the first contingent has already arrived. Strasbourg intends to apply a number of new regulations, such as the obligatory marking of prices of all foodstuffs and of coal.

All grocery stores will have special counters, where sundry goods will be sold at cost price. These will bear the special stamp of the City's "Provisioning Committee."

MR. MACDONALD HOME AGAIN.

LABOUR POLICY IN COMING SESSION.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Thomas and some of the other members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who have been visiting Jamaica, arrived at Avonmouth yesterday morning and proceeded to London. They were greeted at Paddington by relatives and friends.

Mr. Macdonald, who looked bronzed, said that he had benefited considerably by his trip.

Mr. Thomas remarked that the party had had a very strenuous time. He made eighteen speeches in six days. The ex-Colonial Secretary was enthusiastic over the possibilities of Jamaica.

Both gentlemen, when interviewed at Avonmouth, were ignorant of most of the political events which have transpired in their absence. Mr. Macdonald, who has been on a private holiday in Jamaica and Central America, however, said that he had heard that Mr. Baldwin was going to give protection by the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and the Labour Party would insist on a very early day for discussing it. As to the inter-Allied debts, Mr. Macdonald favoured the creation of a scheme to cover the whole field, including America, and based on agreement as to the recognition of debts. Failing that, there ought to be agreement with our Continental debtors upon the extent of the money to be paid and the manner of payments. He intimated that in the coming session the Labour Party would lay down its position on housing, food prices, and unemployment matters, in contrast with that of the Government, and simultaneously carry on an educative propaganda in the country. The country wanted a steady lead on the lines of the Socialist policy, differentiated from reaction on the one hand and Communism on the other.

Mr. Thomas, in regard to the railway position and the threatened "cuts," referred his interviewers to the machinery already established to adjudicate upon the claims of either side. It ought certainly to be used, and, in his opinion, would be used.

Both gentlemen had a rousing reception at Bristol, where the train stopped, and they signed numerous autographs.

CHAPEL ROYAL ORGAN.

KING ATTENDS DEDICATION SERVICE.

On the occasion of the inauguration and dedication of the new organ, the King and Queen, with the Princess Royal, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, attended Divine Service yesterday morning at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Among those present in the general congregation were:—The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, the Duchess of Somerset, the Home Secretary and Lady Joynson-Hicks, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

The dedication prayers were recited by the Bishop of London, Dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, early in the Service, and the organ was then played for the first time. A fine rendering of Handel's Largo was given by Mr. E. Stanley Roper. The choir of gentlemen and children was augmented for the occasion by members of the Association of Old Chapel Royal Boys, one of whom was associated as a chorister in the same building with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

In his sermon, the Bishop of London said that tenor music seemed to be a thing of another world, to appeal specially to those who were wearied by life's burdens; but, above all, it was the medium for praising God. Let them sing with spirit and with understanding, while appreciating the help given by the instrument just dedicated, and for which they had to thank the generosity of an earthly King.

The full beauty of the organ was heard in Cesar Franck's Chorale in A minor, and experts present expressed unstinted admiration of the instrument's qualities.

FURTHER RAILWAY DIFFICULTY.

NATIONAL UNION AND THE ENGLISH COMPANIES.

WAGE REDUCTIONS TO BE RESISTED.

While the heads of the National Union of Railwaymen have warned their followers against strong words and hasty actions, they have made it clear that they are prepared to resist the English companies' demands for reductions of wages. The same note was struck in statements made yesterday by Alderman Dobbie, President, and Mr. G. T. Cramp, Industrial Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Alderman Dobbie, President of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking at Darlington last night, said that the Executive had decided to send the whole programme of their demands to the Wages Board for its decision. It it was turned down a special general meeting would be summoned, and the whole question would be placed before the members. He appealed to them to close their ranks, and stand together if the answer was unfavourable. The desperate nature of the situation lay in the companies' demand for reductions. This they were determined to resist.

MR. CRAMP'S ADVICE.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, Industrial Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, speaking at Grantham last night, said that the National Union of Railwaymen made no apologies for presenting their national programme at the present time, and they were fully prepared to justify the action they had taken before that final jury, the British public. In availing themselves of their legitimate rights to put forward proposals for an improvement in their conditions, they were doing no more than the railway companies had done since the machinery, in the shape of the Wages Board, had been established. All that they asked for was free, open and impartial examination of their claims. Contrary to what had been said, he believed that other workers—miners, shipwrights and engineers—stood to gain instead of to lose by the railwaymen's being able to improve their conditions.

If rates and fares were to be reduced—and they all hoped that they might be—every means must be found rather than that of lowering the wages of those who could least bear cuts in their remuneration. He asked the railway companies to place all the facts on the table for the public to explore, and let the people of the country know if they had been able to effect economies through the grouping of the companies. If they had not, then he asked that they should let the public know why they had not been able to do so. Let us have the facts, said Mr. Cramp. There exists the court to table them before. Let us know precisely where we stand. Until you can tell us that, we shall persist in our claims for betterment all round.

Mr. Camp referred to the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen that the cases of the railway shopmen should be dealt with by the same machinery as that which dealt with the conciliation grades, and he expressed the hope that that difficulty would be surmounted. He could not imagine the railway companies, on the ground of procedure, taking up such a stubborn stand as would rouse the temper of the railwaymen to what he would term a dangerous pitch. I am not going, particularly at an early stage, to talk in terms of strikes, said Mr. Cramp. I think that a man is a fool who goes about breathing fire and slaughter before all the facts which are available can be examined in the cool light of reason. When one is talking of strikes, and when one is contemplating strikes, one ought always to remember that one is playing with other men's livelihoods, and it is other man's larders that are going to feel the pinch. Therefore, in my judgment, there should be no talk of strikes until you have exhausted all our other resources of reason and argument. But that does not mean any cool dropping of our demands, and still less does it mean

THREE EXPLOSIONS

SHEFFIELD PEOPLE ALARMED.

A whole neighbourhood in Sheffield was shaken early yesterday morning by a series of explosions, due to a defect in the underground electric cables, coupled probably with accumulations of gas in the manholes.

Three deafening reports were heard, and the lids of manholes, weighing a hundredweight, were thrown into the air, two of them with such violence that they went clean over the tops of the houses.

Pieces of wood and asphalt pavement were shattered and thrown in all directions.

When the fire brigade arrived they found the gas from one of the manholes burning, and they had no sooner replaced the manhole than another explosion occurred a few yards away. This was shortly afterwards followed by a third great report.

This occasioned great alarm over a considerable area. The people left their beds, and many hastily donned a few garments and rushed into the street.

Fortunately, no personal injury was done, and the fire was soon put out.

Most of the damage has since been repaired, but fourteen fire alarms in the district were put out of operation.

SICK LOVER SHOT.

STRANGE STORY IN PARIS COURT.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

Mlle Syanislaw Umanska, the Polish girl charged with killing her fiancé at a Paris hospital, rather than allow him to suffer longer the pain which tortured him day and night, was acquitted yesterday at the Seine Assizes. The jury was absent less than five minutes, and the result was a foregone conclusion from the moment that the accused entered the court. She is 25, but looks 17, and when the slight, girlish figure rose into sight, with the delicate face, like a pale shadow, in its frame of black closely-cropped hair, the emotion of the crowded court was manifest.

The manner of the judge, as he began to take her through the story of her relations with the dead man, was that of a grief-stricken father. The Advocate-General almost apologised for his part in the trial, and told counsel for the defence that he envied them. He was embraced in open court by the Public Prosecutor after his speech.

Replying to the President, Mlle Umanska said that more than once before the night of the tragedy Zalewski, her fiancé, had asked her to take his life, but that she had always refused, telling him that she could never have the courage. He got worse and worse, however, and his sufferings increased until she began to feel she must do as he wished. She knew that he was beyond all hope, and on the fatal morning, sitting by his side listening to his unconscious groans, and knowing that he must awake only to more pain, she felt that the time had come. She fired through his parted lips and relieved him of his life.

Maitre Henri, for the defence, produced a letter from the mother of Zalewski, stating that her son had told her of his intention to asked his *fiancée* to take his life should his sufferings become unbearable, and another from Madame Zalewski to Mdlle. Umanska, assuring her of her love and forgiveness, and praying God to give her health and forgetfulness so that she may resume her career. But it is stated that Mdlle Umanska will give up the stage and devote herself to nursing.

THE HAMILTON RICE EXPEDITION.

WIRELESS MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Gerald Marcuse, the well-known Caterham amateur wireless operator who received a message from the Hamilton Rice Expedition, engaged on work on the Amazon, for delivery to the Royal Geographical Society, endeavoured to send the Society's reply to the expedition on Saturday morning, but owing to bad atmospheric conditions his efforts failed.

He made another attempt yesterday morning after 6 o'clock, and at 7.30 he picked up the signals of the operator with the expedition. He got the message through, only having to repeat one word, the transmission being exceedingly good.

He states that the operator with the expedition is in a little village of mud huts on the Amazon, about two hundred miles below the main body of the expedition, who are up in the wild country.

The Royal Geographical Society's message has got to be taken by a runner up to the expedition.

CUNARD LAUNCH.

SHIPYARD DEPRESSION.

The latest addition to the Cunard Steamship Company's fleet, the 14,000 liner Alaunia was launched from the Clydebank Yard of Messrs. John Brown and Co. last Saturday morning. The Alaunia affords cabin and third class accommodation. The former is luxurious, while that for the third class is equal to the saloon accommodation of earlier days. The vessel will carry 520 saloon and 1,040 third class passengers, and will maintain a regular service between Liverpool and the St. Lawrence, with a call at Belfast for Irish travellers.

At a luncheon subsequent to the launching ceremony, Mr. Algernon Henderson said that while the Alaunia was the smallest of the last three ships built at Clydebank for the Cunard Line, he hoped that future building would tend upwards in the direction of the Aquitania rather than downwards from the Alaunia.

In the shipping industry the present was probably the worst time that they had ever experienced, probably more so by shipbuilders than by shipowners, and unless the cost of materials and the wages came down he could not see what the end would be. Unless everyone, directors and workers, got together and exercised their commonsense there would be no business for them.

Sir Thomas Bell, managing director of Messrs. John Brown, said that if the depression continued much longer it would have a far more serious effect on the future of the shipbuilding industry than anything that had been encountered during the last forty years, as the number of skilled operatives was steadily declining. He wondered whether the people who condemned warship building so uncompromisingly as a wicked waste of money realised how seriously the results of the Washington agreement were working out in actual practice, not only from the shipbuilding standpoint, but from the point of view of the taxpayers' expenditure in unemployment doles. He would be the last to suggest that the Government should lay down a single warship above the minimum required for naval defence in order to give employment to shipyards, but he reminded them that in 1923 Mr. Baldwin said that the Board of Admiralty and the Cabinet considered that seventeen cruisers must be laid down during the ensuing years to defend and maintain the ocean lines of commerce, and that, in view of the existing unemployment, the Government would endeavour to push on with the building of some of these cruisers as soon as possible.

The Government that succeeded the Baldwin Administration ordered last year five cruisers, two only of which were from outside firms, and that left twelve cruisers to be ordered. Would it be too much to expect the present Government to anticipate this warship building programme by ordering at once nine or ten cruisers to be built by contract?

Other countries have nothing to teach the British people with respect to industrial organisation.—Mr. Clynes.

Mr. Philipsonsky, who is giving a Recital at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, this afternoon.

W. P. MacDonagh cheating from a penalty corner in the Leinster v. Ulster Hockey Match last Saturday.

The Committee of the Dublin University Boat Club Dance at the Metropole Restaurant, Dublin.

Mr. Peyton, Master, and Frank Byrne, Huntsman, at the Meet of the Bray Harriers at Enfield last Saturday.

Degree Day at the National University. A group of Graduates.

Miss Baker, Galway, winner of the Irish Ladies' Amateur Billiards Championship.

The Committee of the Westmeath Sportsman's Ball.

Front row:—Miss R. Shaw, Mr. T. Dawson, Miss Nesdale, Mr. A. Shaw.
Back row:—Mr. Lewis Nesdale, Mr. E. A. Sargent, Mr. J. Shaw, Mr. F. A. Joyce, Miss Stewart, Mr. C. S. Nesdale.

D. McIldowie scoring for N.I.F.C. against Monkstown last Saturday.

SPORTSMAN'S BALL AT WESTMEATH.

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

The Westmeath Sportsman's ball in Mullingar on Friday night was one of the most successful social functions of the present season. Seldom has the ballroom of the County Buildings looked so gay. A handsome and original decorative scheme had been admirably carried out by the committee; it suggested scenes familiar to the huntsman. The effect of the decorations was enhanced by the lighting, a feature of it being the wedding bell, from which depended trailing plants. Its tongue was made of variously coloured electric bulbs.

The guests numbered upwards of 400, ninety per cent. of whom wore fancy dress. Excellent music was supplied, and the caterer was by Messrs. Mills, Dublin.

The results of the fancy dress competition were:—

Most Original Masquerade and Costume, 1st prize, Mr. T. J. Dowdall, LL.B., as "A Pre-Historic Man." Best Dressed—Captain Boyd-Rochfort, V.C., as a "Nurse," with Mrs. Smyth, Gavbrook, as "Baby in Go Cart," tied with Mr. C. V. Porter as "John Bull and Dog," for 1st. prize, and in the drawing of lots the prize went to Captain Boyd-Rochfort.

Ladies.—Most Original Costume—1st prize, Miss Patrick, as "A Sea-recrow." Prettiest Dress—1st prize, Mrs. Batten.

Other clever and picturesque masquerades included:—"Joan d'Arc" (Mrs. Hope-Johnstone), "Norwegian Sailor" (Mr. J. A. Shaw, solicitor, with whom was Mrs. Shaw), "Huntsman" (Sir T. Ainsworth), "Pierrot" (Colonel J. B. Batten), "The Sportsman" (Mr. Percy R. O'Reilly), "Parisian Lady" (Mrs. C. V. Porter), "Scottie" (Major Rotheram), "Menhistopheles" (Captain Gargan), "Venetian Lady" (Mrs. Gargan), "Felix" (Mr. F. Kenny), "Railway Amalgamation" (represented by Mr. M. Delamere, jun., and a friend dressed as two railwaymen and coupled together in costumes).

The prizes included pearl tie pins, sapphire and pearl necklaces, and a brooch with twin pearls.

Mr. A. R. Meares, Ballinacurra, Mewrose, who was honorary secretary of the ball, and all the committee were congratulated by the guests on the success of the function, and on its many novel and happy features.

Cadbury's Chocolates

BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE 1d. & 2d. BARS
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE MILK AND NUT 2d.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOC. ALSO WITH NUTS ½-lb. BLOCK 1/5
BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE ALSO WITH NUTS ½-lb. BLOCK 1/3
TRAY CHOCOLATE (MILK AND PLAIN) Per ½ lb 9½d.
BOURNVILLE & TUDOR ASS'MTS " " 10½d.
WARWICK & BOSTON ASS'MTS " " 7½d.

BOURNVILLE COCOA
8d per ½-lb
1/- per lb

See the name "CADBURY" on every piece of Chocolate

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

DUBLIN.

St. John Ambulance Appeal.—A concert in aid of the St. John Ambulance Appeal Fund was held in the Brigade Hall last Saturday night. A very good programme of concerted, vocal and instrumental music and two short plays was presented. Next Sunday Kirilof, a Russian baritone, will sing at a concert to be given in La Scala Cinema Theatre, Sackville street, in aid of the Appeal Fund.

St. Ann's Lectures.—Miss Julie Huntsman will deliver a lecture-recital on "Florence and the Poets" in the Molesworth Hall next Wednesday at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides and recitals from the poets.

PASSENGERS BY S. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.

ARRIVALS.—D. Barry, H. Muirhead, T. Ronan, F. Boyce, D. Hanrohan, T. Bailey, M. Murphy, J. Russell, F. Carton, E. Carton, T. Beckett, H. Anderson, A. Winter, L. Pye-Historic Man, Best Dressed—Captain Boyd-Rochfort, V.C., as a "Nurse," with Mrs. Smyth, Gavbrook, as "Baby in Go Cart," tied with Mr. C. V. Porter as "John Bull and Dog," for 1st. prize, and in the drawing of lots the prize went to Captain Boyd-Rochfort.

DEPARTURES.—H. Tanner, T. Townsend, D. Dunlop, D. Hield, J. W. Milligan, Frank Barney, Mrs. Long, Mrs. M. Mozelle, Mrs. A. Mozelle, Miss R. Haig, Miss Le Brock, Miss Terry, Miss Rose, Miss Taylor, Miss Mountier, Miss Sinclair, Miss Graham, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Dickenson, Mrs. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Horn, Miss Marjorie Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Daglish, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, T. Deane, D. Alexander.

CONNAUGHT.

Lallinasloe Asylum Costs.—It was reported to last Friday's meeting of the Roscommon County Council that the cost per head per year of each inmate in the Ballinasloe Asylum was £55 7s. 7d. Salaries absorbed £18 19s. 2d., diet £15, and the balance went in sundry expenses. The Chairman said that the bill for clothing in the year was £7,400, while the amount received for the rags was only £30 in the year. He was in agreement with the recommendation of the Galway County Council that the Council should introduce a system of rationing. A member asked if it was possible that the relatives of hundreds of patients in the asylum were fighting over their farms. The Chairman said that it was quite possible. Another member said that a resolution should be passed making the relatives of patients pay where they were able. All the patients in Ballinasloe did not come from the poorer classes. The Secretary said that some patients would be made to pay if some impartial person was present when application for committals were made. The Council approved of the recommendation of rationing and reduced the estimate by £8,000.

Expensive Law.—Roscommon County Council has received an account for rent of buildings used as a courthouse which works out at a cost of £5 3s. for three sittings. In making an order for payment, the Council gave notice of its intention to terminate the tenancy.

LEINSTER.

Quarry Accidents.—Peter Dooris and John McHugh were injured, the former seriously, by the delayed explosion of a blasting cartridge in a quarry at Cartrow, Longford, last Friday. It was thought that the fuse had failed to ignite the charge, and Dooris went to examine it when it exploded. In a neighbouring quarry at about the same time Ryal ganger named P. Sharkey received injuries to a foot by the collapse of a mass of stone.

Forgotten Motor Car Licences.—When Richard Kennedy, a motor car driver, was summoned at Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny, for failing to produce his licence when demanded by the police, a policeman said that the defendant subsequently produced his licence at the barrack. The District Justice said that he recommended that in such cases a summons should not be issued. Any driver was likely to forget his licence. The police said that the recommendation should be carried out.

Diseased and Undipped Sheep.—William Somers, Limbrick, was fined a total of £40 at Derry last Saturday for allowing fifty-four diseased and undipped sheep to be at large in the road, and for neglecting to have them dipped when called upon to do so by the local authority's inspector.

MUNSTER.

World Cyclists' Impressions.—The three Parase scouts who are cycling round the world left Queenstown yesterday for America. They said that they had seen much of interest in Ireland, although the weather "could have been better." The scenery in Co. Down was the best that they saw in Ireland; the roads south of Dublin they compared with those of Italy, which were the worst of any civilised country which they had passed through since leaving Bombay. The English roads were the best, and the English people the most kind and hospitable.

Shannon Drift Not Fishing.—Drift net fishermen went out on the Shannon, off Glin, Co. Limerick, last Friday, but did not get any salmon. The fishermen do not go out so early in the year as a rule.

ULSTER.

Killed by Falling Wall.—Owen Hoey, aged 50, a native of Carrickmacross, was killed last Friday at Corvally, near Ballyhay, Co. Monaghan, by the collapse of a wall in a partially demolished building in which he was working.

Armagh military barracks are to be converted into tenements.

Roscommon County Council has decided to hold the county liable for rate money taken from the collectors by armed men.

The Board of Governors of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School will meet at the School-house, Clonmel, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Breakfast at 8.30 o'clock.

Robert Austin, farmer, 60, Colehill, Abbeyshrule, Longford, was killed last Friday afternoon by the sudden fall of a tree which he was cutting down.

There will be a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy at the Academy House, 19 Dawson street, to-day at a quarter past four o'clock p.m. Paper to be read—E. J. Gwynn, M.A.—"The Copy of the Dindshenchas in the Book of Ry Many."

A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned last Thursday at the inquest in Clogher, Co. Donegal, into the death of John Mahon, aged 36, who fell into the river whole trying to recover a piece of timber.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

More Unemployment.—An increase in the number of persons seeking employment through Northern Ireland Exchanges and branch offices is reported by the Ministry of Labour, the figures for the week ended February 2, being 45,845, against 43,587 in the preceding week. Those on systematic short time, not included in the foregoing figures, total 4,391, an increase of 1,549. At the end of January unemployment in the principal trade groups was as follows:—Shipbuilding, engineering and iron-founding, 10,513; tailoring trades, dress, blouses, millinery, shirts, collars ties, and underclothing, other than hosiery, 3,486; building trade and works of construction, 4,615; manufacture of food, drink and tobacco 2,344; flax, linen and hemp trade, 6,440; distributive trades, 3,723.

Foreign Butter in Tyrone.—There was a discussion at a meeting of the Omagh Board of Guardians last Saturday on alleged "profiteering" in foreign butter in Omagh. A member said that foreign butter was being sold by local creamery at a larger profit. A member of the Creamery Committee admitted that butter was imported and reworked, but denied "profiteering." He said that the object was partly to keep the creamery employés at work. The only thing to do to prevent this butter being bought was the provision of sufficient milk by Irish farmers. Until the milk supply was increased the creamery would continue to buy foreign butter. The Board decided to take no action.

Sheep Worried to Death.—Several dog-owners were charged at Caledon, Co. Tyrone, last Saturday with allowing their dogs to wander without collars bearing the owners' names and addresses. The police asked for heavy penalties, as thirty-one sheep had been worried to death by dogs in that district. The magistrate imposed nominal fines, and said that heavier penalties would be inflicted in future.

Enniskillen's Overcrowded Union.—Lieutenant Guardiass last Saturday agreed to accept inmates from Enniskillen Workhouse, should the Enniskillen Guardians decide to board them out there, as suggested by the Northern Ministry of Home Affairs, to solve the difficulty occasioned by overcrowding in the Enniskillen Workhouse, and so obviate the necessity of moving the Special Constabulary headquarters from the rooms it occupies in the workhouse.

Ex-Service Men Not Forgotten.—Of twenty-six applicants for the post of park ranger in Lurgan public park, James Magill, North street, Lurgan, has been appointed. James Wilson, Church Walk, was appointed caretaker of the Shankill Graveyard. Both are ex-Servicemen.

Bible on the Farmanagh.—A relieving officer reported to the Lisnaskea Guardians last Saturday that in the Eshnadarragh, Carnmore and Rosslea districts, there were forty-three people without visible means of support.

Fifteen Persons at Train.—Stones were thrown at a train passing Ballynure, between Clones and Newbliss, last Thursday afternoon. One man was injured by broken glass.

The total rainfall in Lurgan last January was 2.39 inches, which is slightly under the average for the past twenty years. Rain fell on fifteen days.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the College Theological Society will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in the Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College. Mr. B. B. Lawrenson will read a paper on "Music in Worship." The paper will be followed by a discussion. The meetings of the Society are open to the public.

BROADCASTING

TO-DAY.

The letters "S.R." signify a simultaneous broadcast from the station mentioned.

LONDON (2LO)—365 Metres.

2.15-2.45—Transmission to Schools. 4.0-5.0—Time (Greenwich). Music performed during afternoon tea at the Trocadero. 5.30-6.15—Children. 6.40-6.55—Boys' Brigade, Boys' Life Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade Bulletins. 7.0—Time (Big Ben), Weather and News. 6.15, to all Stations. Mr. W. D. Lang: "The Sea Shore." S.R. to all Stations. Local News. 7.35—Sonata Duet (soprano), Enzi Pertang (soprano), H. H. Rinheverris (baritone), Florence Lockwood (solo violin), Sinclair Logan (solo pianoforte), Jerome Murphy (entertainer), C. Pollard Chorister, Wireless Orchestra. 9.30—Time (Greenwich), Weather and News, S.R. to all Stations. Local News. 10.0—Concert (continued). National Anthem. 10.30—Close.

CHELMSFORD (5XX)—1,600 Metres (High-Power Station).

5.30-6.15—Children. 6.40-10.30—From London. BIRMINGHAM (5IT)—475 Metres.

5.30-6.40—Station Staff Quintet. Elsbeth Reason (soprano). 8.0-8.30—Women. Anne Sanders (contralto). 8.35-8.45—Children. Mr. Weather and News. Mr. W. D. Lang. From London. 7.30—Station Players. Una Trennan (solo pianoforte). Reading from the Hangman's Daughter's Choice. 10.30—Close.

BOURNEMOUTH (2BM)—385 Metres.

5.45-6.0—Women. Palace Hotel Tango Orchestra. 6.0-6.25—Children. 6.55-8.30—Boys' Brigade, Boys' Life Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade Bulletins. Recital of a large prize. W. D. Lang. From London. Local News. 7.30—Les Cloches de Corneville." Wireless Orchestra. The "6BM" Chorus. 8.30—Weather and News. 10.0—Les Cloches de Corneville (continued). 10.30—Close.

CARDIFF (5WA)—351 Metres.

5.0-5.5—Orchestra. 5.45-6.15—"5WA." Five O'Clocks. 6.15-6.45—Children. 7.0—Weather and News. Mr. W. D. Lang. From London. 7.30—Maud Cave (soprano), Frank Tyley (musician), John Henry and Blossom, Station Orchestra. 9.30—Weather and News. Local News. 10.0—John Henry and Blossom. 10.15—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—375 Metres.

3.0-3.30—4.0-4.30—Music. 5.30-6.0—Broadcast for Schools. 6.30-6.0—Women. 6.0-6.0—Children. 7.0—Weather and News. Mr. W. D. Lang From London. Local News. 7.30—Excerpts from the programmes of various main stations. 9.30—Weather and News. Local News. 9.30—Foden Williams (entertainer). 10.30—Close.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—400 Metres.

2.45-5.15—Freda Johnston (contralto), George Hill (tenor), Ralph Banks (baritone). 5.45-6.30—Children. Boys' Brigade, Boys' Life Brigade, Church Lads' Brigade Bulletins. 6.35-6.55—Farmers. 7.0—Weather and News. Mr. W. D. Lang. From London. Local News. 7.30—Hilda Prescott (soprano), Station Symphony Orchestra, Cyril Dawkins (entertainer). 9.30—Weather and News. Local News. 10.0—Tilley's Dance Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

GLASGOW (2SO)—420 Metres.

2.30-3.40—Wireless Quartet. Betty Reid (contralto). 5.15-6.0—Children. 6.0-6.25—Weather for Farmers. 7.0—Weather and News. Mr. W. D. Lang. From London. Local News. 7.30—Station Orchestra, Cree Davidson (operatic), Dickens Recital. 9.30—Weather and News. Local News. 10.0—Orchestra. 10.30—Close.

LIVERPOOL (6LV)—315 Metres.

11.0-12.0—Concert. 2.30-3.30—Orchestra. 5.30-6.30—Children. 7.0-10.30—From London.

BELFAST (2BE)—435 Metres.

4.0-5.0—The "2BE" Quartet. 5.30-6.15—Children. 6.40-6.55—Mr. Arthur Deane, Ulster Amateur Orchestral Society. 7.0—Weather and News from London. Mr. W. D. Lang. S.R. from London. Mr. Harold Boyd (tenor), Miss Marion Taylor (solo violin), Pauline Archdeacon (soprano), Grace Ivell and Vivian Worth (entertainers), Three Darts" (Cotter) (humorist), Mr. Arthur Deane, Miss Nellie Boyd (soprano), Miss Grace Ivell and Vivian Worth (entertainers), Three Darts" (Cotter) (humorist), Mr. Arthur Deane, The Station Orchestra (Forrester),

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GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE

A NEW MARKET.

PROMISING IRISH-BRED COLTS.

KEEP COOL'S WINNING CANTER.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sunday Night.

Some time ago meagre details were cabled to this country regarding the formation of an organisation for the export on an extensive scale of young bloodstock from this country to the United States. It is possible now to give some further particulars about this scheme, though I cannot go into elaborate details. A syndicate has been formed, and has at least £150,000 of capital available, for the systematic shipment of bloodstock to America. Amongst those who, I understand, are associated with it on this side are Mr. S. R. Joel, Major Fetherstonhaugh, the manager of the King's racing stable and stud, and Captain Adye, of the Compton Stud.

In America the prime movers are two gentlemen well known on the Turf in this country—Major the Hon. Frank White, uncle of the present Lord Annaly, who trained for many years in South Africa, and for a couple of seasons in this country, and Mr. W. A. Read, a New Zealander, who has run racing for a few years in England, and won the Newbury Autumn Cup last year with the leased Dispasoon. Mr. Read, who now has considerable business interests in New York, and Major White, took a team of 'chasers to the States a couple of seasons ago and did very well with them.

Seeing the possibilities in the systematised export of bloodstock, they conceived the idea of this syndicate. A big stud farm has already been taken in the States, and the intention is to acclimatise the animals bought here and sell them at the great yearling sales at Saratoga in the autumn. I believe, too, that a great deal has been done already in the way of purchase for export of a number of yearlings and foals. The latter seem to be the commodity which it is most intended to exploit.

The yearling sales at Saratoga last autumn were very successful, though, of course, prices were not on the Doncaster scale. Forty-five were sold for an average of nearly £1,200 apiece, this being the average figure of the sales, though the highest price realised for a yearling was 15,000 dollars, and seventeen sold for 10,000 dollars or over. Of English-bred yearlings sold in the United States last year nearly 15,500 dollars.

A GROWING DEMAND.

The formation of the syndicate seems to show that there is a growing demand for British bloodstock in the United States. I hear from a correspondent that there is a perfect furore there at present for horses of the Tetrarch blood, especially fillies. The brilliant exploits of Mumtaz Mahal captured the whole American imagination, and at the present moment in the States it is said that one can have almost their own price for a grey Tetrarch filly; but the colour must be grey.

Readers may be interested in the progress during the winter of some of the Irish-bred colts who are likely to be prominent when the classic races of the coming season come up for discussion. I believe J. J. Maher, has Phalaris colt bred by Mr. J. Watson, which wintered unusually well and has grown well, and that at the present moment his owner is very hopeful of winning the Derby with him, though last year he hardly struck me as a top colt.

Zionist, the Spearmint colt bred by Captain Moore, has, on the other hand, wintered with great deal, but otherwise he has done extremely well. He has been slightly pinfired about that knee of his which last season created suspicions of its standing training. Although, as I have said, he has not grown, he has made up splendidly behind, in a word, he has given every possible satisfaction, and we shall be eagerly looking for him on the day of the Two Thousand Guineas.

Solario, the grand-looking Gainsborough colt bred by Lord Dunraven, has also done well, though it is, perhaps, a little doubtful whether it is, perhaps, a little doubtful whether a serious attempt will be made to win the Guineas with him. He is a very big colt, and is not likely to be hurried in his preparation.

Both Mr. Beer and his trainer, H. Leader, are still already and Diomedes, who is not in any of the classics, is being indulged only in gentle cantering. He has, however, done well in himself since we saw him with at Hurst Park in November, and I believe that last week the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park, which is the only engagement in the spring made for him so far, though he is in the Coronation Cup at Epsom in June. I believe that there are Americans who would be prepared to give Mr. Beer an open cheque for this colt at the present time.

This Victoria Cup has received a splendid entry, but it is not so good as it looks after a Kempton Park exhibition, at which practically every four and five-year-old of note in training, except the One Thousand winner, Flack, is engaged. There are the winners of the Derby, St. Leger, and One Thousand—Sansovino, Salmon Trout, and Diophon—as well as St. Germans, perhaps the best three-year-old of last season; the French Guineas winner, Tapin, and Prince Parth. Verdict, Twelve Pointer, Polyphontes, Purple Shade, and Tom Pinch. One does not envy the handicapper his task in putting these together, but it is to be supposed that over his best distance, ten furlongs, Pharos is entitled to be just at the top of the handicap.

WILL PARTH RUN?

Most people seem inclined to think that Parth, who has accepted for the Lincolnshire, will not go to the post. Although I believe that no definite decision has been come to in the matter, it should be borne in mind that it is for granted that he will not run. Indeed, personally, I shall be quite prepared, all going well with him, to find him at the post on the afternoon of the Lincolnshire. After all, he will be handicapped up to the hilt in no matter what race he is put, and in the Jubilee, for example, he will be meeting the best horse in the country. In the Lincolnshire he will only have to meet the second rankers, for if one excepts, perhaps, Tapin, he is the only one of the likely runners in the race who can be described as in the first class, and, even though his weight is 9st. 5lb., the moderate quality of most of the opposition has to be considered. Matters on the Lincolnshire are hanging fire at the moment.

The Irish candidate for the Grand National, Ballymacrory, would seem to have given a good account of himself in the Grand Military Steeplechase at Manchester, for he finished second, three lengths by the ten-year-old Keep Cool, ridden by W. W. Beasley. This horse seems to have found his form again, and it is a little remarkable that two people who were initiated to the horse-buying game in the County of Sligo—Ballinode and Keep Cool—should have won the two principal steeplechases run in England last week. Ballymacrory jumped well throughout.

Mr. Usher was not too lucky with his candidates, for Golden Street, who started joint favourite with Gerald Junior for the Stockport Handicap Steeplechase, fell in the course of the race. Hogan, however, was not hurt, and was able to take the mount on Chensheever in the Allies' Steeplechase, but the horse never went well in the race. Viva, who started such a hot favourite, only finished fourth, behind Irentino.

It was only by a short head that Canty's mount, Limber Dancer, who started a blazing hot favourite for the Brackley Hurdle, got home by a head from Music Hall, who had looked all over a winner. Donnelly, a good jockey, who does not get all the riding he deserves, timing his challenge beautifully on Fruscino, got up to beat him on the post. This animal, who is another scrambled over the fence. After that he could barely raise a gallop, but, by a great effort Mr. Brown carried him past the post amid shrieks of laughter, to collect the stake. Peter the Piper got over the fence and finished second, while the re-mounted White Surrey was placed third. Music Hall walked in. I am afraid this race bore out the painful truth that many of the so-called leading chasers are poor animals.

The four-year-old Maiden Hurdle was won in a common canter by Wandering Monk, and Dick, by a most daring piece of riding by the Cardinal's Hurdle Haddican, on Bachelor's Medal. It seemed hopelessly shut in coming to the last hurdle, but he shot the gap through an opening of about a foot wide between Chiltington and Prince Imant, to get up and beat his latter by a length. It was a most daring manœuvre, fraught with very considerable danger to the jockeys on both sides, and not the sort of thing one would like to see every day.

It is possible that BALLYMACRORY will be sent on to run for the Elverston Steeplechase at Derby to-morrow, and if he be should win. In his chance will be found WILD TIMES. SNIPE'S BRIDGE, on his second to Rellincole at Nottingham, may win the Derbyshire Handicap Steeplechase, and DARK DAVID should beat Oliver's Mount in the Shayes Handicap.

GAYNOR MORE.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS.

2.30—VILLAGE SELLING HURDLE RACE of £100 added to the Sweepstakes. Second to receive 10 cwt. 2 qrs.
Mr. F. Monahan's b.h. FARIBAT, by Perkeo—Miss Ada (Mr. Monahan) ..... Russell 1
Mrs. J. H. C. Bullock's TREDINA, 4, 9-13 ..... Mr. Bullock 2
Mr. R. C. Hanbury's AUBRETIA, 4, 10-0 ..... Duffy 3
Also ran—Sewing Machine (Cr. Lowther—Dancing Girl), Rockcorry (W. Smyth), Off 2.30. (Winner trained by W. H. Escott).
Betting—Sporting Life—13 to 8 each Fariba and Sewing Machine, 6 to 1 Trudex, 10 to 1 each other.
Sporting Chronicle—2 to 1 agst. FARIBAT, 5 to 2 each Sewing Machine, 6 to 1 Trudex, 10 to 1 and 100 to 8 each other.
Won by six lengths; a bad third. Result: Sewing Machine, Trudex, last.
The winner was purchased by G. Poole for 310 gns.

2.0—SAPLEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of £150 added to the Sweepstakes. Second to receive 10 cwt. 2 qrs.
Mr. G. Lowther's WANDERING MONK, 5, 12-0 ..... Mr. Lowther 1
Mr. R. F. Good's br. g. COMMANDER SMITH, 5, 12-0 ..... Mr. Good 2
Mr. T. Hartigan's CRAGGIE ROCK, 4, 10-0 ..... Mr. Hartigan 3
Mr. T. Baker's BRIDSHANE, 5, 10-10 ..... F. Gurney 0
Also ran—Canny Fellah (Mr. Sherwood—Bessie Bell), Dick (Mr. Trudgill), Bachelor's Medal (Mr. Trudgill), Bachelor's Double (Mr. Trudgill), Bachelor's Entertainment (Owner), Prince Imant (Mr. Hyde's Entertainment (Owner), Prince Imant (Mr. C. S. Poole). Off 4.4. (Winner trained by owner).
Betting—Sporting Life—11 to 4 agst. DICK, 3 to 1 Bachelor's Medal, 4 to 1 each Double, Wanderer Monk, 10 to 1 each other.
Sporting Chronicle—3 to 1 agst. DICK, 7 to 2 each Bachelor's Medal, Tullyfrost, 4 to 1 Wanderer Monk, 10 to 1 each Hope, 100 to 8 any other.
Won by eight lengths; a similar distance. Sixth; equal was fourth and Fivemost last.

"FORM" HORSES.

DERBY.

1.30 Race—Kerosene.
2.0 Race—Have a Care.
2.30 Race—Donikin.
3.0 Race—Ballymacrory.
3.30 Race—Dark David.
4.0 Race—Duleek.
DOUBLE—Kerosene (cap) and Duleek.
Student of Form.

MANCHESTER RESULTS.

1.0—CLUB HURDLE RACE of 110 sovs. Second receives 10 cwt. 2 qrs.
Mr. P. Monahan's b.h. FARIBAT, by Perkeo—Miss Ada (Mr. Monahan) ..... Russell 1
Mrs. J. H. C. Bullock's TREDINA, 4, 9-13 ..... Mr. Bullock 2
Lord Durham's BLACK PRINCE, 5, 11-7 ..... Batty 3
Also ran—Solomon HIR (McMorrow—Miss Gaiety), Sunbeam (W. Smyth), Off 1.0. (Winner trained by Lord Durham).
Betting—Sporting Chronicle—2 to 1 agst. FARIBAT, 11 to 8 agst. Sunbeam, 5 to 1 each other.
Sporting Life—4 to 5 on FARIBAT, 11 to 8 each Sunbeam and Tredina, 5 to 1 any other.
Won by half a length; a bad third. Result: Fariba, Sunbeam, Tredina, last.

2.0—STOCKPORT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 140 sovs. Second to receive 10 cwt. 2 qrs.
Mr. M. Hall's b.g. KING GOLIATH, by Ellington—Miss Mary (Mr. Hall) ..... Mr. Hall 1
Mr. H. E. Keeton's TOO PEART TIM, 4, 10-11 ..... Foster 2
Mrs. R. N. White's DAISY CUTTER, 5, 10-0 ..... Brookes 3
Also ran—Golden Street (J. Regan), Jimmy (Donnelly), Rosewell (Mr. Hall), Sporting Lad (Mr. Hall), Harry Hart (Mr. P. Bonnin), Off 2.30. (Winner trained by owner).
Betting—Sporting Chronicle—4 to 1 each Golden Street and Too Peart Tim, 5 to 1 each Jimmy and Rosewell, 6 to 1 each Daisy Cutter and Harry Hart, 10 to 1 each other.
Sporting Life—11 to 4 agst. Too Peart Tim, 3 to 1 each Golden Street and Jimmy, 5 to 1 each Rosewell and Harry Hart, 6 to 1 each Daisy Cutter and King Goliath, 100 to 8 any other.
Won by a length; a bad second. Result: King Goliath, Too Peart Tim, Daisy Cutter, last.

2.30—HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Second receives 20 and third 10 sovs.
Mr. F. Fruscino's br. g. FRUSCINO, by Frontier, dam by Lesterlin—Air Cushion, 4, 10-11 ..... C. Donnelly 1
Mr. F. Burke's LIMBER DANCER, 5, 12-0 ..... Canty 2
Mr. R. Reston's LITTLE BUFFET, 6, 10-7 ..... Bullock 3
Also ran—Tower Hill (A. Smyth), Clarkia (A. Sheridan), Mrs. Fall (G. Cubbin), Chief (T. Sally), Sandwell Park (Mr. Bullock), Sharp Shark (A. Tannock), Off 3.0. (Winner trained by Canty).
Betting—Sporting Life—5 to 4 agst. Limber Dancer, 3 to 1 Mrs. Fall, 7 to 1 each Fruscino and Tower Hill, 10 to 1 each other.
Sporting Chronicle—5 to 4 agst. Limber Dancer, 3 to 1 each Fruscino and Mrs. Fall, 6 to 1 each Tower Hill and Little Buffet, 10 to 1 each other.
Won by a length; a bad third. Result: Fruscino, Mrs. Fall, Tower Hill, last.

3.0—SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Second to receive 10 cwt. 2 qrs.
Mr. J. Hartley's ch. g. EAGLE'S TAIL, by ——, dam by Bellfield—Lady Jacqueneita, 5, 11-7 ..... Mr. Hartley 1
Mr. A. Bamford's GLEN ALPHA, 4, 11-2 ..... Mr. Bamford 2
Mrs. M. Roberts's IRISH DELIGHT, 5, 11-10 ..... J. Ramsy 3
Also ran—Jim Langford (E. Foster), Bachelor's Medal (Mr. Dr. Thomas), Master Macree (C. Johnson), Desmology (Patrick), Bachelor's Double (Mr. Dr. Thomas), Rathluck (C. Mason). Off 3.31. (Winner trained by Hartley).
Betting—Sporting Chronicle—11 to 8 on Jim Langford, 4 to 1 EAGLE'S TAIL, 8 to 1 Marabon, 100 to 8 any other.
Sporting Life—11 to 8 on Jim Langford, 4 to 1 agst. EAGLE'S TAIL, 9 to 1 Marabon, 100 to 8 any other.
Won by three-parts of a length; eight lengths. Master Macree was fourth, and St. Caradoc last.

BETTING FORECAST.

DERBY.

1.30 Race—5 to 4 agst. Kerosene, 5 to 2 Lady Jacqueneita, 3 to 2 Radistor, 6 to 1 Grange Lane, 7 to 1 Xanthe, 8 to 1 Case Hardened and Ormiline, 10 to 1 Shapfell.

2.0 Race—7 to 4 agst. Have a Care, 7 to 2 Golden Fleece, 9 to 2 Roman Heckle, 7 to 1 Fleecy Wave, 8 to 1 The Pelican, 10 to 1 each Flushed and Royal Toy, 100 to 8 any other.

2.30 Race—5 to 2 agst. Donikin, 7 to 2 Snipe's Bridge, 9 to 2 The Sheriff, 6 to 1 Rathluck, 7 to 1 each Foxfoot and L'Aiglon II., 8 to 1 King Solitude, 10 to 1 each Turmeric and French Leave, 100 to 8 any other.

3.0 Race—5 to 4 agst. Ballymacrory, 3 to 1 Wild Times, 5 to 1 Good Points, 6 to 1 Fugo, 7 to 1 each Merry Miner and Phantom Willie. To him here, Ballymacrory accorded the honour of being made favourite, though his enthusiastic backers could hardly have seen him in the saddle before the opposition suggested that of a crow who had come through a severe winter. Winnall did not run, and the field was made up of seven, including Music Hall, the National winner of three seasons ago.

TAFFYTUS BLUNDERS.

At the second fence there was a remarkable happening, for Taffytus, the safest of all jumpers, did not take off until he was into the fence, and hurled over on his head to the other side. He was probably blinded by a strong sun on the fence. Buddyglow, who jumped behind him, swerved sharply to avoid the jockey off Taffytus, T. Leader, and in doing so shot Miss Filmer Sankey out of the saddle. Mainsail that went on in front, and after being headed for half-a-mile by Peter the Piper regained the lead passing the stands for the last time, but the latter himself dropped in his wind legs, but recovered, and the worthy Trudgill pounded his way on in front until they came to the last fence, where Mainsail only refused, but, by swerving towards the outside knocked Tiptoe off old White Surrey, then going great guns and holding a tremendous winning chance.

Peter the Piper then came up, but he became involved in the muddle. At that time the most tired horse in the race, except Music Hall, who had tailed himself off and was pulled up two fences from home, was Polkmont, but suddenly another scrambled over the fence. After that he could barely raise a gallop, but, by a great effort Mr. Brown carried him past the post amid shrieks of laughter, to collect the stake. Peter the Piper got over the fence and finished second, while the re-mounted White Surrey was placed third. Music Hall walked in. I am afraid this race bore out the painful truth that many of the so-called leading chasers are poor animals.

The four-year-old Maiden Hurdle was won in a common canter by Wandering Monk, and Dick, by a most daring piece of riding by the Cardinal's Hurdle Haddican, on Bachelor's Medal. It seemed hopelessly shut in coming to the last hurdle, but he shot the gap through an opening of about a foot wide between Chiltington and Prince Imant, to get up and beat his latter by a length. It was a most daring manœuvre, fraught with very considerable danger to the jockeys on both sides, and not the sort of thing one would like to see every day.

It is possible that BALLYMACRORY will be sent on to run for the Elverston Steeplechase at Derby to-morrow, and if he be should win. In his chance will be found WILD TIMES. SNIPE'S BRIDGE, on his second to Rellincole at Nottingham, may win the Derbyshire Handicap Steeplechase, and DARK DAVID should beat Oliver's Mount in the Shayes Handicap.

GAYNOR MORE.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Westminster Gazette :—To-day's best—Dark David. Double—Dark David and Dark Duleek.

Daily Graphic :—Double—Have a Care and Dark David.

Daily Express :—Double—Have a Care and Snipe's Bridge. Safety bet—Have a Care (each way).

Daily Chronicle :—Double—Tullygrey and Tuscan.

Daily Mirror :—Double — Have a Care (cap) and Jargoon.

THIS WEEK'S RACING FIXTURES.

ENGLAND.

Monday and Tuesday—Derby.
Wednesday and Thursday—Gatwick.
Wednesday and Thursday—Chelmsford.
Friday and Saturday—Hurst Park.
Friday and Saturday—Lingfield Park.

DERBY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AND SELECTIONS.

Large fields are promised at the Derby Meeting, which opens to-day. The principal event at the initial stage is the Derbyshire Handicap Steeplechase, and, as some first-class performers over the bigger obstacles are under orders to compete, an interesting finish should be witnessed. The victory of Harrismith at Nottingham a week ago enabled a 7lb. penalty, but his trainer, W. Payne, may provide a worthy representative in Donikin, who appears to possess the best chance at the top weights. If Anthony rides King Solitude, who has run best public form in Ballinode, last November, but if Hastings has him fit he may prove a serious contender for premier honours. Coalbrake may also be represented by Enfold, who is thought a deal of at Hednesford, but as Snapper is said to be a non-runner, I declare for Snipe's Bridge, who put up a good fight when beaten a length by the smart Irish mare Ballinode, last week. With all his weight, Wild Times will be difficult to beat in the Elvaston Handicap Steeplechase, but H. A. Brown has Good Points and Choicevegetable also engaged and his selected is certain to prove dangerous. Selections:—

Sawley Hurdle—Kerosene (nap).
Stalling Steeplechase—Have A Care.
Derbyshire Steeplechase—Snipe's Bridge.
Elvaston Steeplechase—H. A. Brown's selected.
Stayers' Hurdle—Dark David.

Cheltenham Hurdle—Dark David.

DOUBLE—Kerosene and Dark David.

1.30—SAWLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Winner to be sold £100. Second 5 sovs. from it.

ORMLINE (Mr. C. Barlow) ..... G. Read 10 9
RADISTOR (Mrs. R. Peter) ..... Darby 10 9
GRANGE LANE (Mr. N. D. Blair) Private 10 9
KAPPER (Mrs. Cockburn) ..... Coulthwaite 10 9
LADY JAQUENETTA (Mr. J. Cummins) ..... Newey 10 9
SHAPFELL (Major D. M. Mathews) Powell 10 9
KEROSENE (Major W. R. Power) ..... Loby 10 9
CASE HARDENED (Mrs. A. I. Smith) ..... Drake 10 9
Also ran—Xanthe, Ormiline, Roman Heckle, Fleecy Wave, Golden Fleece, Flushed, Royal Toy, Glengarry II., Jalaric, Dona Rathmacad, Helmet, Nitric, Our Queen, Curfew Bell, Bachelor's Revel, Woodbine Lad, Turbit, Royal Boy, Merry Chap, Cheerful Lass, Camelot, Simon's Craft, Captain Jack, Arun Bridge, Knight of the Mint, Barnawee, Wise Folly, Heroicles, Artistry, Chaldon, Holiday Maker, Daisy Cutter, Foxfoot, Rathluck, L'Aiglon II., Castlepin, Turmeric, Two Step II., Lochar, Golden Spurs, Bachelor's Medal, Rambles Hill, Lady Charity, Tullygrey, Bold Buck, Lacock.

2.0—SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Winner to be sold for £600. Second £ sovs.

RAVE A CARD (Major D. M. Mathews) ..... Powell a 12 2
UNCLE JAMES (Major D. M. Mathews) ..... Powell a 12 1
BACHELOR'S REVEL (Mr. W. Hall) ..... Harrison a 11 4
WOODBINE LAD (Mrs. W. C. Hall) ..... Leggott a 11 0
TURBIT (Mrs. N. S. Grift) ..... Gilbert a 10 11
THE PELICAN (Mr. A. Bainbridge) ..... Vasey 6 10 4
(The above have arrived.)
ROYAL BOY (Mr. Sanday) ..... Bennett a 12 8
CHEERFUL LASS (Mr. C. Bonsey) ..... Bennett a 12 7
THE LOUT (Mr. Moore) ..... Archer a 12 7
Also ran—Golden Fleece, Flushed, Royal Toy, Glengarry II., Jalaric, Dona Rathmacad, Helmet, Nitric, Our Queen, Curfew Bell, Bachelor's Revel, Woodbine Lad, Turbit, Royal Boy, Merry Chap, Cheerful Lass, Camelot, Simon's Craft, Captain Jack, Arun Bridge, Knight of the Mint, Barnawee, Wise Folly, Heroicles, Artistry, Chaldon, Holiday Maker, Daisy Cutter, Foxfoot, Rathluck, L'Aiglon II., Castlepin, Turmeric, Two Step II., Lochar, Golden Spurs, Bachelor's Medal, Rambles Hill, Lady Charity, Tullygrey, Bold Buck, Lacock.

3.0—SELWYN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Second £20 sovs. Age st. lb.

TULLYGREY (Mr. T. B. Bonnell) ..... Winner 12 0
THE GOSLING (Mrs. H. D. Bayley) ..... Bayley 5 10 4
(The above have arrived.)
WILD TIMES (Mrs. A. Crichton) ..... Brown a 12 7
GOOD POINTS (Mr. W. F. Massey) ..... Brown a 12 3
BALLYMACRORY (Mr. R. C. Rose) ..... Brown a 11 13
INDIAN GIPSY (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... Barthorpe 6 11 8
KNOCKCROGHERY II. (Mr. A. Brown) ..... Brown a 11 7
TIME ENOUGH (Mr. E. Bayley) ..... Bayley a 11 7
CORNET GRAIL (Mr. A. Dawson) ..... Fergusson a 11 0
ROSY SUN (Lt.-Col. C. M. Jephson) ..... Kemp a 11 0
FUGO (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Nasburg a 11 0
PHANTOM WILLIE (Mr. Mollison) ..... Hayes a 10 13
MERRY MINER (Mr. Mollison) ..... Hayes a 10 13
MERRY SIMPLE (Mr. Mollison) ..... Hayes a 10 13
PICKWELL (Mr. Mollison) ..... Hayes a 10 13
FARGOON (Mr. L. Oppenheim) ..... Barthorpe a 10 11
PRINCE ARDENT (Mr. R. A. Longworth) ..... Bowlby a 10 10
LOCHAR (Mrs. R. Cecil-Wright) ..... Dunn a 10 10
MOLLY MAYFLOWER (Mr. A. Birkin) ..... Dunn a 10 10
LADY BELGIAN (Mrs. E. Fawsley) ..... Westmoreland a 10 9
TILBURY (Mr. T. Emerson) ..... Turnbull a 10 8
THE HUNTER RUDD (Mr. Hammond) ..... Barthorpe a 10 6
CAMELOT (Mr. J. McEean) ..... McGahan a 10 13
SIMON'S CRAFT (Mr. W. E. Drury) ..... Drury a 10 13
CAPTAIN JACK (Mr. Parnell) ..... Parnell a 10 13
ARUN BRIDGE (Mr. J. C. Paterson) ..... Barthropp a 10 11
KNIGHT OF THE MINT (Mr. Reuman Wanamaker (Lt.) ..... Powell 6 10 9
BARNAWEE (Mr. S. Moore) ..... Barthropp a 10 9
HEROICLES (Mr. Sanday) ..... Sanday 6 10 7
ARTISTRY (Mr. J. Patrick) ..... Bedford 6 10 7
CHALDON (Mr. Mackley Dawson) ..... Newey a 11 4
HOLIDAY MAKER (Mr. A. Dawson) ..... Fergusson a 10 4
BARNAWEE (Mr. S. Moore) ..... Private a 10 3
BARLEYKIRK (Mr. Mackley Dawson) ..... Newey a 10 3
KING OF CLUBS (Mr. W. J. Bellerby) ..... Bellerby 6 11 3
BLUETTE (Mr. J. A. Cox) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
DERDANE (Mr. T. W. Corrigan) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
DRUMMIST (Mr. J. Deterding) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
SALSE (Mr. Mackley Dawson) ..... Newey a 11 3
VAUDRICOURT (Mr. G. Green) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
GOLD WILLOW (Mr. H. Johnstone) ..... Westmoreland 5 11 3
RHAU (Col. G. Paynter) ..... Chadwick 5 11 3
SILENT DOOR (Mr. F. Power) ..... Lane 5 11 3
SILENT SPY (Mr. J. Wishart) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
CROSS HANDS (Lord Westmorland) ..... Westmoreland 5 11 3
HIS LORDSHIP (Mr. F. N. Astl) ..... Newey 4 10 7
THE MINE (Lord Penrhyn) ..... Mr. Dawson 4 10 7
THEOMINE (Lord Penrhyn) ..... Mr. Dawson 4 10 7
MARJONG (Mr. J. Wishart) ..... Mr. Dawson 4 10 7
JACKEROO (Mr. G. T. Elliot) ..... Willett 4 10 7
COAT OF ARMS (Mrs. R. Cecil-Wright) ..... Dunn 4 10 7
SUNAMA (Mr. W. J. Greaves) ..... Dunn 4 10 7
SUNBURST (Mr. J. Wishart) ..... Mr. G. Poole 4 10 7
PHALOS (Mr. Sol Joel) ..... Westmorland 4 10 7
SAGESTAD (Mr. J. McKenzie) ..... Westmorland 4 10 7
BRIDLE OF CASTILE (Mr. C. Bonsey) ..... Bennett 4 10 7
QUENTIN DURWARD (Mr. H. Pearson) ..... H. Pigott 4 10 7
SOLAR ECLIPSE (Mr. D. E. Sheppard) ..... Smyth 4 10 7
MUSSOLINI (Mr. B. Warner) ..... Bilston 4 10 7
BRESTON (Lord Waverton) ..... Westmorland 4 10 7
HARRISH (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) ..... Westmorland 4 10 7
Also ran—Good Point, Ballymacrory, Wild Times, Ballymacrory II 15, The Gosling, H. Brown's best, Jargoon, Tullygrey, Merry Miner, Time Enough, Insilock, The Jester, Quentia Durward, Dark David, Theomine, Martinique; if sh., Premium Bond, Tuscan, Nonentity, Premium Bond, Harrish, Gold Willow; if sh., Nair, Solar Eclipse, Lacock.

4.0—ELVASTON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Second £20 sovs. Age st. lb.

THE GOSLING (Mrs. H. D. Bayley) ..... Bayley a 11 7
SHAVER (Sir Wm. Cuss) ..... Prince 8 11 3
WIND-RAPA (Mr. J. Ramsden) ..... Gee 8 11 3
BALLACT (Mr. W. J. Greason) ..... Rimell 4 10 7
DUPLICATE (Mrs. F. M. Dowse) ..... H. Dowse 4 10 7
BERCHAMARTIN (Mrs. J. G. Russell) ..... Leader 4 10 7
ANCHORITE (Mr. G. D. Smith) ..... Rimell 4 10 7
(The above have arrived.)
BULBUL (Mr. J. J. McAuley) ..... J. Cousins a 12 5
DEVIL'S DUE (Mr. Warneford) ..... Rimell a 11 10
FIRE WATER (Sir George Abercrombie) ..... Jackson 6 11 7
SWEET CLEMATIS (Sir Lovett Green) ..... Rimmell 6 11 7
ARBELLA (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Rimell 6 11 7
WHOSE LEG? (Mr. C. M. Mathews) ..... Powell 6 11 7
DEVIL'S DUE (Mr. Warneford) ..... Vasey 6 11 7
PETTY BOTTLE (Mr. R. Barton) ..... Barton 6 11 7
BILLET SMALLS (Mrs. R. Shafto) ..... Vasey 6 11 7
SCOUT (Mr. F. G. Twemlow) ..... Pumphrey 6 11 7
GEORGE DRAKE (Mr. J. A. Greene (Shoscombe) ..... Greene 6 11 7
CHIEFTAINESS (Mr. W. Waddington) ..... Waddington 6 11 7
MILLERAT'S BELLE (Mr. Wm. Hall) ..... Private 6 11 7
MARK ANTHONY II. (Mr. H. Abraham) ..... G. Poole 6 11 3
MONK OF BLYTH (Lord Barnby) ..... Westmorland 6 11 3
KING OF CLUBS (Mr. W. J. Bellerby) ..... Bellerby 6 11 3
BLUETTE (Mr. J. A. Cox) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
DERDANE (Mr. T. W. Corrigan) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
DRUMMIST (Mr. J. Deterding) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
SALSE (Mr. Mackley Dawson) ..... Newey a 11 3
VAUDRICOURT (Mr. G. Green) ..... Mr. Dawson 5 11 3
GOLD WILLOW (Mr. H. Johnstone) ..... Westmorland 5 11 3
RHAU (Col. G. Paynter) ..... Chadwick 5 11 3
SILENT DOOR (Mr. F. Power) .....

RUGBY.

ENGLAND V. IRELAND.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

TWO NEW CAPS.

The following team has been chosen to represent England against Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday next:—

Full-back—T. E. Holliday (Aspatria).

Three-quarters—F. Hamilton Wickes (Harlequins), L. J. Corbett (Bristol), H. M. Locke (Birkenhead Park), and another.

Half-backs—H. J. Kittermaster (Oxford University) and E. J. Massey (Leicester).

Forwards—A. T. Voyce (Gloucester), W. W. Wakefield (Harlequins), A. F. Blakiston (Liverpool), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), W. G. E. Luddington (Devonport Services), R. F. Mackennan (Old Merchant Taylors), R. Cove Smith (Old Merchant Taylors), and R. G. Lawson (Workington).

Of the fourteen players selected, the only new caps are Mackennan and Lawson. Holliday played full-back for England upon two occasions in 1923.

The changes from the team that beat Wales last month are already three, and, assuming that J. C. Gibbs (Harlequins) is not picked as left wing three-quarter, will number four. Holliday succeeds Brough, of Silloth, as full-back, while the places in the pack filled on the occasion of the match with the Principality by Armstrong, of Northern, and Periton, of Waterloo, are now given to Mackennan and Lawson.

So far none of the selected Irish players has declared off. G. V. Stephenson, in view of the fact that he is to play wing three-quarter, turned out as outside to T. Hewitt for Queen's against Knock on Saturday and scored all three tries for his side. D. Cunningham and F. Hewitt, who find been on the sick list, both played for their clubs on Saturday, as did R. Collopy, J. D. Clinch and M. Sugden. The last-named was slightly injured in the Trinity v. Wanderers match, but retired from the field more as a precautionary measure than anything else. W. E. Crawford stood down from the Lansdowne side against Blackrock College, but is fit.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

AVANAGH DEFEATS P. BYRNE.

Final of the Irish Amateur Championship was won last night by W. Kavanagh, who defeated P. Byrne by 400 points. The match, which was played at the Catholic Club, 24 Lr. Stephen street, Dublin, attracted a good crowd at both the afternoon and night games, and marked a highly successful termination of the championship, after the lapse of several years. Judged from the point of view of the encouragement of youthful talent, the championship fully achieved its object, for although well contested, in a very high order of play, who gives every promise of developing into a force to contend with when he has more experience. His conqueror on the occasion was a capital all-round exponent, and rarely failed to reach double figures at each visit. He scored at a rapid pace, and at one stage, gathered over 400 points in a trifle over the hour.

SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-final, on Saturday night, brought together two young players in F. Byrne and Kane, and their meeting provided a race from start to finish, the second half of which was keenly contested. The lead on several occasions changed although in the early stages of the game Kane had established a very useful advantage of over 60. Byrne, however, stepped it up, and after level with 1,401 at 306. From this point onward it was a capital struggle, but Kane, for whom Byrne ran none too kindly, lost his touch a little, and was not consistent enough, his best effort being a splendid all-round item of 73, after losing hazard off the red into the centre pocket proved his downfall. This was the biggest breaks of the championship in which he scored by some delightful breaks. His other items included 40, 29, 21, 22 and 24. Byrne was always gathering runs without having any big items to his total. His best breaks were 24, 21 (three times), 21 and 27. Scores:—

P. Byrne	500
F. Kane	462

FINAL.

Kavanagh displayed an obvious superiority as a rival from the start of the afternoon game, and before the third century was on he had established a lead of over 100. He commenced well with 52, and his next few efforts realised runs of 28, 30, 27, 37. Byrne brought off some very nice shots, but when the session ended he was 177 behind. His highest runs being 30, 23 and 21.

Kavanagh was in brilliant form at night, piling up his points with great consistency, his ultimate success was never realised. He had an exceptionally good finish of 50, when he broke down at a losing hazard, and other compilations of 43, 49, 33 and 24 aided in a very sound and diversified total. Byrne made a plucky show of it, but his higher runs stopped short at 28, 29, 23 and 21. Result:—

W. Kavanagh	1,000
P. Byrne	599

LADIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

MISS BAKER v. MISS FANNING.

There was an interested crowd assembled for the match of the Ladies' Amateur Championship between Miss Baker (Galway) and Miss Fanning (Dublin), and were rewarded by a highly polished exhibition on both sides. True, the breaks rolled small, but the points of the game were prominently displayed in the display which characterised the ultimate success of Miss Baker, by 39 points. Each registered a break of 29 as her first item. When next this championship is on organisation it will be more representative than on the present occasion.

Scores:—

Miss Baker	250
Miss Fanning	211

Mr. P. Mahon, T.C., presented the prizes, expressing sympathy with Mr. Jack Nugent on the bereavement which prevented him from participating in the championships, and thanking him for the presentation of the Shield, and Mr. Nugent had won outright but he had now offered to the Irish Amateur Billiards' Association, for annual competition.

BOXING.

CONTESTS AT THE ROTUNDA.

The boxing programme at the Rotunda on Saturday attracted a good attendance, and the standard of boxing was not very high the bouts were always interesting and keenly contested.

The chief attractions were contests between Bill O'Neill, of Manchester, and Billy Doran, of Dublin, both of whom are lightweights. The former went the full distance, and a fast, hard-fought contest in a draw. Doran relies more on weight than skill, though he can cover up well, and carries a powerful punch in his right, which he drove home hard to the body in nearly every round. His left, however, was generally of the "jimmy" order, and did little damage. He had his own way in the second round of nine in the third. The Manchester man recovered well, and stopped Doran's rushes time after time in the last round.

Woodward-Miller contest ended disappointingly with Woodward's winning on a foul in the second round. Miller had him down for eight in that, but he hung on gamely, and improved after the fifth round, till the Liverpool man eventually struck low.

Jack Phenix, who, it was announced, will meet Joe McCormick in the Mansion House on the 20th, in a Second exhibition with Jimmy O'Hare.

The minor bouts were somewhat one-sided. Jack Scanlon won easily over Tommy McCarthy in a one-minute set-to, while Young Malvin had little difficulty in beating Young White over the same distance.

SCOTLAND (24) V. WALES (14).

STRONG WELSH FINISH.

When, at the end of the first half of the match at Swansea on Saturday, Scotland led by 18 points to nothing—all scored in the first twenty-five minutes—it looked as though Wales were in for as severe a beating as they sustained last season at Edinburgh. The form of the Scotsmen had been positively brilliant in every department of the game, their pace, both forward and behind being too much for the Welsh, Horan also added the extra points. For some little time afterwards Universal College forwards held the upper hand, but soon again the Scots began to tally and put in some fine attacking work towards the end. They, too, were met with a stubborn defence, and neither side looked like scoring again before the final whistle sounded for the cease of hostilities.

As stated, it was a typical game, and, had the Border backs shown the same cleverness as their colleagues, the side would likely have won. Clarke and Lindsay, who worked the centre-three, have not yet mastered the new positions, but the other backs fitted into the arrangement much better than in any other game, and the formation of the forwards left but little to be desired.

What is really wrong with Beddow's new plan of campaign is that their backs are not clever enough to take advantage of the extra man outside the scrimmage, but the persistency in sticking to the seven-forward formation was justified by this game, and there is no reason why the improvement should not continue. Montgomery was very safe at full back, and the best of the other backs was Atkins. All the forwards worked hard, their packing being a feature of their play, and in the loose Purcell was always prominent.

The outstanding back on the University College side was Horan, whose play there was always the stamp of class. E. Davy was also clever, and Lawler, who appears to be gaining more confidence, got his limited opportunities to good purpose. R. Mahony, who deputised for F. Davy, and Lobb, who took Lawler's position in the kind of passes he received, and was not fairly tested, but showed promise. The forwards as a whole were the pick of the other backs, and Liddy were slightly more prominent than the others.

Teams:—

University College—1 goal (5 points).

Bective Rangers—1 try (3 points).

Teams:—

University College—F. M. O'Sullivan; E. Mahony, T. V. Davy, S. Hogan, W. G. Lawler; F. Davy, P. M'Gowen; M. Brennan, A. Culhane, J. Liddy, T. M'Mahon, A. Spain, M. Pigott, F. Synnott.

Bective—J. C. Montgomery; A. P. Atkins, J. Ballagh, D. O'Meara (c), D. Ryan; W. Molden, J. O'Neill, A. Clarke, J. Colloy, W. F. Collopy, C. Fagan, D. O'Brien, P. M'Allister, J. Morrough, J. Farrell.

Referee—Mr. Acton.

N.I.F.C. (29) V. MONKSTOWN (16)

Monkstown had a visit from N.I.F.C. to Sydney Parade on Saturday, a high scoring game resulting in a win for the visitors by 4 goals and 3 tries to 3 goals and 2 tries. Prominent absentees from the North team were J. J. Wheeler, V. Jackson, E. Mayne, and T. N. Brady, and D. O'Riordan and R. Stafford were missing from the Monkstown ranks. As the scoring indicates there was an abundance of open play during the game, but the attack of both sides was much superior to their defence, and indeed, but for the marking and weak tackling, that it soon became apparent that it was to be a scoring game, the Belfast men, of which a set of backs would get the better supply of the ball. Few of the scores were the result of anything brilliant in the way of a combined movement, and the way was paved for the majority of them by individuals being allowed to run, past many opponents, and it was hardly necessary to even "set the dummy."

In the first half, after a lackadaisical beginning, the Monkstown pack got much more of the ball in the scrums, and the result was that after being at one time 10 points in arrears, the home side crossed over with a well-earned lead of 11 points to the interval. Gaby and Pickeman, the home pair of halves, working well together and showing initiative on a high order, had much the better of the Northerners a good deal of trouble, but the visiting forwards set about their task in a very different manner on resuming. Hutchinson was pulled out of the scrum to help to curtail Pickeman's activities, and the others packed as quickly as the ball was put in, and the result was that, for the greater part of the second half, the visiting pack were the more dangerous. They had, however, an easy superiority in the back division, and Gaby, Pickeman, Jones, and Carlisle were always up in support of their colleagues, and Gillespie, who was always ready to take on an opponent, and Cherry on the other wing, gave a very capable display both in attack and defence, though the slippery ground was more than once responsible for Gillespie, at out-half, was another substitute who gave a good account of himself. Flood, who played a great game in the loose; Clinch, Chandler and Pratt, a nice pick of the forwards. Chance also working the scrums well after Sugden had retired.

Monkstown's forwards were not a success all through. Patterson, West, Johnston and Buchanan being amongst the most noticeable defaulters, while Murray and Mollison were good at half-back, but the quarter line was distinctly moderate. Rose and Gaby were the pick of the pack. Kerr, Kelly, at full, though he did some good tackling, was hardly at his best.

Wanderers opened with a brisk attack, but Trinity soon repulsed, and Nunan and D. Cussen made some clever openings, but were pulled up each other and. Kennedy took down Cussen, however, when looking very dangerous. Wanderers put on a good defensive, and after a while carried play with a fine forward rush to the home end once Cussen, on the left wing, was in possession, and ended in Rose sending Poff over for a score, under the bar, and Kennedy kicked an easy goal. Trinity attacked on re-starting, and Baker had a dash for the line, but was well tackled by West. There was much sharp passing by the home backs, but, however, to a prompt defence, but nearing the interval D. Cussen dribbled through, and picking up ran over for a smart try, which was not converted.

On changing ends Trinity were early pressing, and Clinch had an unsuccessful penalty kick at goal. The pressure was rarely removed, and a good round of passing sent the ball across to D. Cussen, who sprinted over for a good try, to which Kennedy added the major points. For a time after this Wanderers got up a good show, but eventually Trinity scored the Trinity back division overborne them, and three scores were registered in quick succession. Following a rush on the visiters' end, Gillespie picked up and went over for an unconverted try, which was quickly followed by another from Baker, and finally, D. Cussen, getting away from midfield, ran through for a clever try to which Nunan added the major points.

Result:—

Dublin University ..... 4 goals 4 tries (19 pts.)

Wanderers ..... 1 goal (5 pts.)

Teams:—

Dublin University—E. W. Bingham; D. J. Cussen, R. Cussen, C. E. Nunan, Baker; M. Kennedy, J. Gillespie, C. C. Flood, G. Clinch, R. F. Flood, A. H. Pike, H. Wells, G. W. Pratt, F. Wilson, and R. Nunan.

Wanderers—D. Kennedy; H. T. Dixon, H. J. Rose, Rev. N. Hamilton, R. Poff, F. Murray, A. Morrow; J. Anderson, J. Chandler, J. H. Fidler, R. W. Hannigan, J. W. Johnston, A. Murray, J. F. Patterson, J. West.

Referee—C. T. Stuart.

OLD WESLEY (29) V. CLONTARF (3).

Clontarf still found themselves in the wilderness as a result of their defeat with Old Wesley at Donnybrook on Saturday, when the home side defeated their rivals by 4 goals and 3 tries to 1 goal. Ground was in good condition, and the weather fine and seasonable so that all the conditions appeared favourable for a big display of passing and back play was not much in evidence, what there was of it breaking down time after time. On the run of the play the contest was not so one-sided as the ultimate score would seem to indicate; for in an even first moiety Clontarf were only short of Barrett, Kavanagh and Dowdall being capable display both in attack and defence, though the slippery ground was more than once responsible for Gillespie, at out-half, was another substitute who gave a good account of himself. Flood, who played a great game in the loose; Clinch, Chandler and Pratt a nice pick of the forwards. Chance also working the scrums well after Sugden had retired.

Monkstown's forwards were not a success all through. Patterson, West, Johnston and Buchanan being amongst the most noticeable defaulters, while Murray and Mollison were good at half-back, but the quarter line was distinctly moderate. Rose and Gaby were the pick of the pack. Kerr, Kelly, at full, though he did some good tackling, was hardly at his best.

Wanderers opened with a brisk attack, but Trinity soon repulsed, and Nunan and D. Cussen made some clever openings, but were pulled up each other and. Kennedy took down Cussen, however, when looking very dangerous. Wanderers put on a good defensive, and after a while carried play with a fine forward rush to the home end once Cussen, on the left wing, was in possession, and ended in Rose sending Poff over for a score, under the bar, and Kennedy kicked an easy goal. Trinity attacked on re-starting, and Baker had a dash for the line, but was well tackled by West. There was much sharp passing by the home backs, but, however, to a prompt defence, but nearing the interval D. Cussen dribbled through, and picking up ran over for a smart try, which was not converted.

On changing ends Trinity were early pressing, and Clinch had an unsuccessful penalty kick at goal. The pressure was rarely removed, and a good round of passing sent the ball across to D. Cussen, who sprinted over for a good try, to which Kennedy added the major points. For a time after this Wanderers got up a good show, but eventually Trinity the Trinity back division overborne them, and three scores were registered in quick succession. Following a rush on the visiters' end, Gillespie picked up and went over for an unconverted try, which was quickly followed by another from Baker, and finally, D. Cussen, getting away from midfield, ran through for a clever try to which Nunan added the major points.

Result:—

Dublin University—4 goals 3 tries (29 pts.).

Wanderers—1 goal 2 tries (16 points).

Teams:—

Monkstown—G. E. Bateman; R. H. Brett, E. S. A. Crawford, Rev. Canon Cadell, C. E. Gaby, D. J. Pickeman; J. F. Murphy, A. Mollison, R. H. Britain, Carroll, A. Gotch-Brown, S. Lane, J. Maher, C. E. Rutherford.

N.I.F.C.—Referee; R. Hamilton, J. V. Gardiner, H. Jackson, McKeown, H. Kelly, W. McM. Kavanagh; D. Cunningham (capt.), T. Patterson, J. West, J. Johnston, McCabe, — McMullen, R. Mollison.

Referee—Dr. de C. Wheeler.

LANSDOWNE (23) V. BLACKROCK COLLEGE (3).

Lansdowne gave a surprisingly good display in their match with Blackrock College at headquarters on Saturday, gaining a decisive victory by 2 goals (1 penalty) and 5 tries (25 points) to 1 try (3 points). As the scores indicate, it was a very one-sided game, Lansdowne without the services of their full-back, Crawford, being superior in every part of the play. The students, who were much below full strength, had not the best of luck, as early in the game an injury to McElligott compelled that player to leave the field, and his participation in the match, and Coughlan was brought out of the pack to fill the vacancy at full-back. The winners' chief fault lay in the way their three-quarters, who were not overburdened with the necessary expediency to give their backs scoring opportunities.

Although beaten on a couple of occasions, Rebedee, the North full, gave a good display, his penalty goal and two tries (14 points), being the three-quarters, was far mean, were faster than the line opposed to them, and there was no particular star amongst them. Hamilton, on the left wing, obtained three scores, and his skill in the old speed and cleverness. Gardiner, who was obviously taking things easy in view of next Saturday's international, was only occasionally seen at his best form, and H. Jackson and McKeown were useful. McMullen and Hewitt, at half-back, were sound, without being anyway brilliant, and compared unfavourably with the pair opposed to them. It was not a day for the Blackrock forwards, who were badly beaten in the three-quarter line. McMullen played pluckily at half, and Browne, Broderick, Slocum and Cloonan were most notice able of the forwards.

Lansdowne went off with great dash, and had set up three scores inside the opening ten minutes. The first try came from Moran, on the left, who got over after McGuire had made a splendid opening. They Murray got over on the right after all the backs had handled. Next Harris scored after a fine run by Rebedee, and Hamilton added the first try before Blackrock were really settled down. Lansdowne then had a short innings, and Gaby raced over after good work by Swanton, Pickeman rolling by John to convert. Before the interval McGuire, on the left wing, obtained their second score, and with all

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